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Rules for School Children.

A VERY interesting set of rules for the guidance of school children has been formulated by the board of health of Fall River, Mass. They seem to be judiciously framed, both from the viewpoint of the public schools as a whole, and of the individuals attending them. While they are elaborate, they are complete, or as nearly so, perhaps, as possible.

Children with the following diseases must be kept from attendance:

With chicken-pox, until the crusts are all off.

With mumps, two weeks, and longer if the glands are tender.

With whooping cough, while the child whoops.

With German measles, for two weeks.

With measles, until two weeks from the beginning of the sickness.

When there is measles in a family, children who have previously had it may be allowed in school. Those who have not had it must be excluded for two weeks from the beginning of the last case.

All children living in houses where there is diphtheria, scarlet fever or small-pox must be excluded from school until they present a permit from the board of health.

A set of rules also has been promulgated for the pupils, and copies must be pasted in every text-book in use, so that the importance of observing them will be impressed on the little ones at every turn. Among the rules are the following:

Do not spit if you can help it. Never spit on a slate, floor or sidewalk. Spitting promotes consumption and other diseases.

Do not put the fingers into the mouth. Never lick your fingers when turning pages or when counting money.

Do not put pencils into the mouth or wet them with the lips.

Do not put money into the mouth.

Do not put anything into the mouth except food and drink.

Do not swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half-eaten food, whistles or bean blowers, or anything that is put into the mouth.

Women Pearl Divers.

MOST of the pearl divers of Japan are women. Along the coast of the Bay of Ago and the Bay of Gokasho, girls of thirteen and fourteen years go to sea and learn to dive as soon as they have finished their primary school work. They are in the water and learn to swim almost from babyhood, and, except in the coldest season of the year, they spend most of their time in the sea. They wear special dress, white underwear, and the hair twisted into a firm knot. The eyes are protected by glasses to prevent the entrance of water. Small tubs are suspended from the waist. A boat commanded by a man is assigned to every five or ten women, to carry them to and from the fishing grounds. When the divers arrive on the grounds, they spring into the water at once and begin to gather oysters at the bottom. The shellfish are dropped into the tubs suspended about their waists. When these receptacles are filled, the divers are raised to the surface and hauled into the boats. They dive to a depth of from five to thirty fathoms, and retain their breath under water from one to three minutes. Their ages vary from thirteen to forty years, and they are in their prime between twenty-five and thirty-five.

Some Carnegie Philosophy.

A FEW choice little aphorisms dropped at odd occasions by the Laird of Skibo are collected below. They form an interesting set of rules for the guidance of the younger generation. "First," says Mr. Carnegie, "pick for your wife the girl who takes care of her mother, the girl who is useful in the household, and does not make the most show in the ballroom. The highest work for woman is to help and encourage man. Woman raises man to the highest standard. My mother and wife made me all I am. All depends upon the proper mating of man and woman. The ambition to become a millionaire is low. To be of service to your fellow-man is the greatest ideal. Honest parentage is the most valued heritage. Don't let money be your god. It is good to develop the body as well as the mind."

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Whither Are We Drifting?

THE PERIL of the existing situation to the business interests of this country cannot be exaggerated. It involves the solvency of our railroads and of our industrial corporations. It threatens the substitution of panic for prosperity. While self-seeking demagogues are sacrificing the public welfare to secure their own preference, business halts on every side, capital secludes itself and idleness awaits labor. The present situation is intolerable. As long as it continues, neither the railways of the country nor the industrial corporations will know where they stand.

Under existing statutes the railroads are not permitted to extend favors to any shipper. Rates must be alike to all. In this respect there must be no competition. Under the pressure of high prices and the threats and importunities of labor, the railways of the country have just increased wages to an aggregate of over \$200,000,000 a year. The increased cost of material and equipment adds \$200,000,000 more to the annual expense. Freight rates have been decreasing for a dozen years. To meet increased expenditures, a slight increase in rates was necessary—so slight that it would amount to only three-quarters of a cent on a pair of shoes. The Western trunk-line railroads decided to make an advance, involving no rebates and no favors and in full compliance with the law, as they supposed. If there were objections, the railroads expected that they would be made, in the customary manner, before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Without a moment's warning, they found their pathway blocked by the Attorney-General of the United States, who charged them with entering into a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

While seeking to obey the law by establishing uniform rates, the railroads made themselves liable to the charge of organizing an illegal combination! Yet they were doing precisely what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft and the Republican national platform recommended—acting by agreement to establish uniform rates subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The entire program of the railroads was disarranged in a single hour by an injunction issued without notice to the railroads, though the administration is pleading for a law to prevent the issuance of injunctions without notice in labor cases! Plans for extensions and improvements, for large expenditures for new equipments and for borrowing funds by the sale of securities abroad were all upset. Orders for millions of dollars' worth of supplies have been canceled. Every industry has been halted, while prosperity was in sight. The blow that was struck at the railroads has hit the workshop and emptied the dinner pail.

But this is not all. According to the *American Banker*, there are 1,305 "holding" companies in the United States, with 8,110 subsidiaries and over \$10,000,000,000 capital. It says that "on the face of the Sherman act every combination of individuals as well as corporations already established in the same line of commerce between the States is a violation of the Sherman act, and liable to dissolution and punishment." This involves the labor unions as well as the corporations. It is all very well to attack monopolies but no court has yet been able to describe what monopoly consists of, under the Sherman law, or what is meant by an attempt at monopoly. As the *American Banker* says, "The crime is without definition and is consequently at the caprice of successive judgments—a wholly intolerable condition."

If the Sherman act is interpreted to compel the dissolution of all "holding" companies, it means that 1,305 corporations throughout the United States must be divided up into over 8,000 component parts. From the United States Steel Corporation, with its \$950,000,000 of capitalization and its eighty-nine subsidiary corporations, down to the smallest corporation in Maryland, of \$10,000 capitalization, every one of these corporations is liable to prosecution by the Federal government, with a possible order for its dissolution, a fine and imprisonment. The *American Banker* says, with a voice of warning, "The tearing away of the legal foundations of this mass of capital would shiver into fragments the entire structure of business on the continent." No wonder, when we consider the number of these "holding" companies and the fact that they are scattered through all the States in the Union.

The list is as follows:

New Jersey.....	269	Alabama.....	10
New York.....	149	Mississippi.....	5
Maine.....	73	Tennessee.....	6
New Hampshire.....	7	Kentucky.....	4
Vermont.....	3	Ohio.....	69
Massachusetts.....	23	Indiana.....	26
Rhode Island.....	9	Illinois.....	45
Connecticut.....	27	Michigan.....	29
Pennsylvania.....	166	Wisconsin.....	15
Delaware.....	35	Minnesota.....	8
District of Columbia.....	4	Iowa.....	15
Maryland.....	14	Missouri.....	20
Virginia.....	12	Arkansas.....	4
West Virginia.....	30	Louisiana.....	3
North Carolina.....	10	Texas.....	19
South Carolina.....	8	Indian Territory.....	1
Georgia.....	7	Oklahoma.....	2
Florida.....	2	Kansas.....	4
North Dakota.....	2	Nebraska.....	4
Montana.....	1	South Dakota.....	11
Wyoming.....	8	Utah.....	7
Colorado.....	29	Nevada.....	7
Arizona.....	7	Idaho.....	2
Washington.....	14	Oregon.....	8
California.....	33		
Total.....	1,305		

Under the Sherman act, the district attorneys of the United States throughout the country are required to carry on prosecutions of all alleged violators of the law. This has not been done. The random suits that have been instituted have only added to the complications of the situation. The attempt to differentiate between good and bad trusts has been calculated to bring the law into contempt. The vindication of the law is found only in its impartial enforcement. It is not surprising that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the impending Tobacco and Standard Oil cases are being awaited with the greatest anxiety and it is sincerely hoped that there will be such an interpretation of the law and such a decisive opinion that it will clarify the act for all time to come. If this should lead either to the repeal of the act or to necessary amendments to make it workable and effective, the whole country would feel a sense of relief.

As the Sherman law stands, it is unfair and obscure. "The Standard Oil Company, for instance," says the *American Banker*, "which is solely before the court on the right or wrong of its being a 'holding' company, has pleaded that for the last thirty years—ten years before the passage of the Sherman act—it has been a unit of the same people and the same interests, and that all or nearly all the subsidiary companies added to it have been of its own creation, necessary adjuncts to the extension of its business in the different States, as much so and as necessary as the office furniture they have bought, the refineries they have built, or the pipe lines they have extended." If it is criminal in the growth of a business to add such subsidiary companies as would naturally come into line with the parent organization, then how many business partnerships as well as corporations might be charged with wrongdoing?

A distinguished advocate, formerly holding a high place in the judicial branch of the United States government, recently said to the writer that if the great business interests of this country, the railways, industrial corporations, and manufacturers and business men generally, did not speedily perfect an organization for self-defense, they would find themselves overwhelmed by an irresistible tide of demagogism which seems to be sweeping over the country. In this line the comment of the *American Banker* in its interesting article on which we have drawn with such freedom is most appropriate. It says, "It is surely well worth the while of all the corporations involved, as well as the moneyed institutions which help in the turning over of their funds, to make what use they may of the time left to present their side of the argument."

Health for the Vacationist.

IN LATE years the summer vacationist has felt great fear that his sojourn might imperil rather than improve his health. The developments of sanitary science and the more general attention paid at summer resorts to the health as well as the comfort of the guest have vastly improved the attractiveness of our vacation places. The public health authorities, too, have taken the matter in hand. In New York, for instance, the State department of health, under Commissioner Porter, has for two or three seasons conducted a careful investigation of summer resorts on Long Island, in the Catskill Mountains, the Adirondacks and other portions of the State, with special reference to their sanitary condition, water supply and sewage disposal. As a result, recommendations have been made in a number of instances to hotel proprietors of necessary changes, and it is a pleasure to hear from Dr. Porter that "in nearly every instance the owners of these places have been willing to co-operate with the department, and many necessary and desirable improvements have been made as a result of this work." As the State commissioner has no authority at present to order the improvements made, his only recourse is to make public a list of hotels and boarding houses that are found to be in an unsanitary condition. This list is

now in course of preparation. We shall endeavor to make room for it in the columns of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, for the information of our readers.

The Plain Truth.

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt, at his Guildhall reception in London, astonished his auditors by telling them bluntly that England either ought to keep order in Egypt "or get out," he took a liberty which every independent American citizen claims as his sovereign right wherever he may be. Having spent some time in Egypt and studied the question, Mr. Roosevelt felt justified in expressing his views. If he had happened to spend a little time in Ireland, however, and had told the English people how to settle the long-standing and interminable question of home rule, he might have hit the bull's eye—or something else.

IS THE great boxing contest for the championship between a white and a black man in California a fake? This inquiry has arisen in view of the interview attributed to Governor Gillette, of California, to the effect that the whole thing was a "frame up," in which Jeffries, the white man, was to triumph over Johnson, the colored man, and take from the latter the champion's belt. To solace the black man, according to the Gillette interview, he was to receive a handsome part of the purse and his portion from the proceeds of the motion-picture shows. Both Jeffries and Johnson indignantly deny the intimation, but the result of the contest will furnish the best evidence.

IF THE Republican party suffers from insurgents in the West, the Democratic party also seems to be in the same boat. W. J. Bryan's stand against the saloon interests in Nebraska has lost him the support of that large element of the Democracy which has nothing in common with the anti-saloon movement. As a result, it is predicted that the Republicans will sweep the State at the approaching election and that Bryan will get a setback in Nebraska that will take him out of the field as the perennial Democratic candidate for the presidency. But Bryan need not fear the poorhouse. The success with which he has kept himself before the public has brought him a royal income from his weekly publication, his lectures and contributed articles in various publications. From a horny-handed son of toil he has developed into one of the wealthiest men in his State. The cross of gold seems not to weigh very heavily on his broad shoulders.

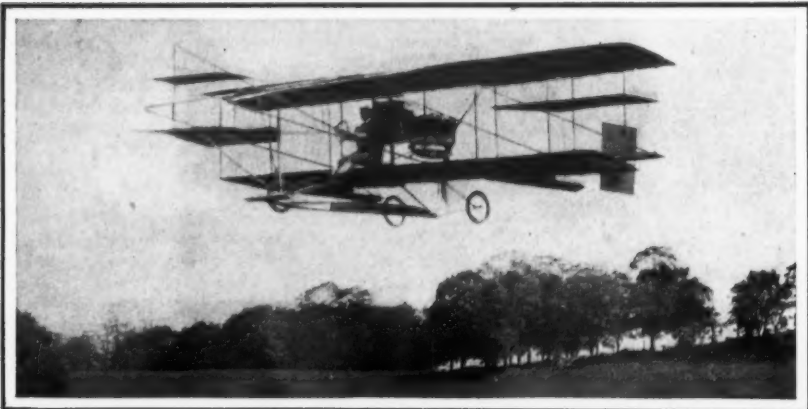
THE OPEN season for drownings is upon us once more. Of the twelve high-school students of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who went out on the mill pond for a row, eight were drowned. When it was discovered that one of their two boats had sprung a leak, the whole party became terror-stricken. One of the boys and all of the girls were unable to swim, and one other young man lost his life in trying to save two of the girls. Sunday and Monday papers from now on will tell similar stories. When not a leaky craft, it will be the old story of rocking the boat in fun and in every instance there will be the inability of some to swim and the almost inevitable losing of one's head. We second the suggestion that upon every boat-house and on every boat for hire should be painted the warning, "Don't rock the boat!" To make it more impressive, the skull and crossbones might be added. Then, if those only who were able to swim were allowed to go out in small craft, the number of summer tragedies would be materially lessened.

THE Republicans of the State of New York may as well sit up and take notice of the fact that for the first time in a decade the Democratic organization in the State appears to have reached a basis of harmony, something like that which prevailed when Samuel J. Tilden, David B. Hill and other successful leaders were in control and when the Democracy won signal victories. The election of a clean, able and indefatigable worker from one of the interior counties where factional differences do not prevail, John A. Dix, to the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee, and the relegation to the rear of the Charlie Murphys, "Fingy" Connors and others of that class, means that the Democracy of New York is putting its best foot forward, while the Republican party is being torn to tatters by foolish, unnecessary and ill-considered factional differences. The Democratic party showed what it could do in New York when it came so near to the election of ex-Judge D. Cadogan Herrick to the governorship six years ago. It still has Judge Herrick and others of equal strength and popularity in reserve for the approaching election. Colonel Roosevelt will find plenty of work cut out for him in his own State.

Winning a Fortune in Two Hours



AT THE FINISH OF THE ASTOUNDING AEROPLANE FLIGHT.
Glenn Curtiss over the Statue of Liberty, just before landing on Governor's Island.
Copyright, Pictorial News Co.
A.—The noted aviator kissing his wife after his successful flight.



LEAVING ALBANY.
The biplane making its first rise for the phenomenal 150-mile dash down the Hudson River to New York City.

On Sunday, May 29, Glenn H. Curtiss flew from Albany to Governor's Island. He did the distance of 150 miles in 2 hours, 54 minutes. His average record was 51.2-3 miles an hour. He stopped at Poughkeepsie and the upper end of Manhattan to renew his gasoline supply. By this remarkable feat, Mr. Curtiss won the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World. This latest aerial success has brought forth several other large prizes for airship contests. A reward of \$30,000 has been offered for a flight between New York and St. Louis and another large purse is proposed for a dash from the metropolis to Chicago.



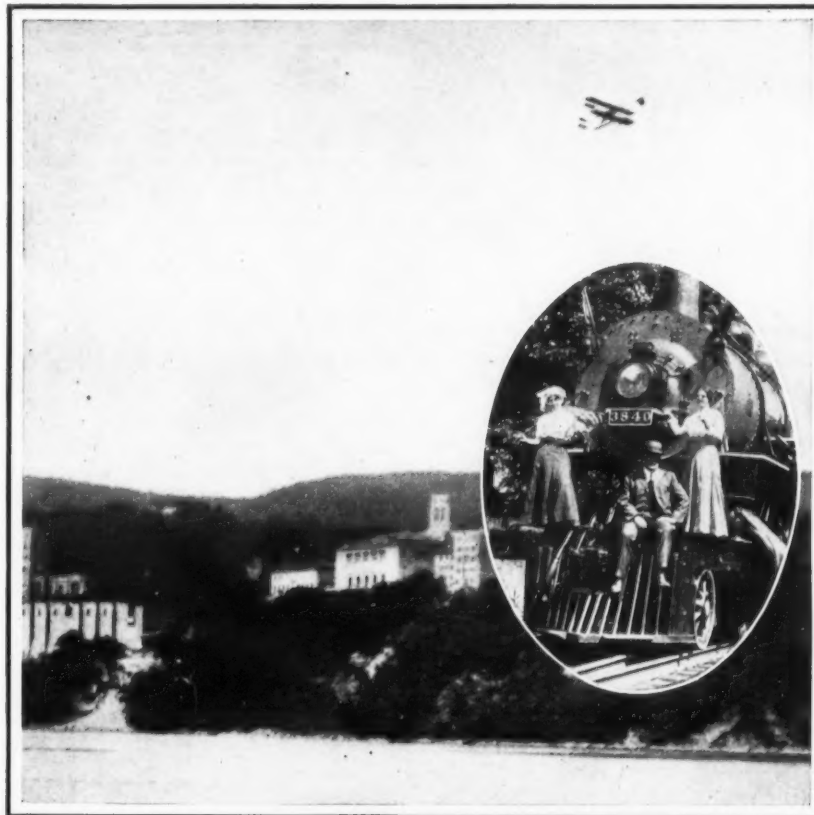
PRESIDENT TAFT THE GUEST OF HONOR AT BRYN MAWR.
The President and Miss M. Carey Thomas, head of Bryn Mawr College, leaving the College Hall, after the former had made a stirring address before the graduating class of young women. President Taft's daughter, Miss Helen Taft, is a student at Bryn Mawr and will be graduated next year.



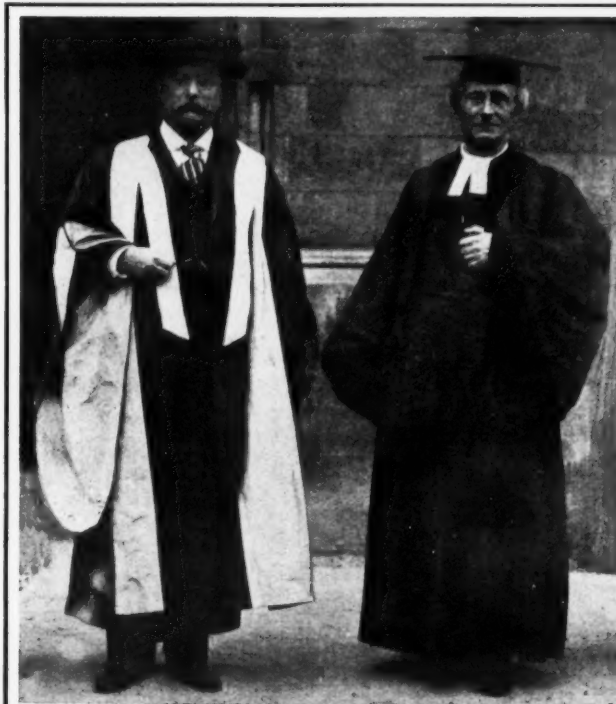
STARTING FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.
Two stops were made between Albany and Governor's Island. After a flight of 75 miles, flown in 1 hour, 23 minutes, Curtiss stopped five miles south of Poughkeepsie for gasoline.



THE FORTUNE THAT WAS WON IN 2 HOURS, 54 MINUTES.
Facsimile of the \$10,000 check awarded to Glenn Curtiss by the New York World as a prize for his brilliant achievement.



HIGH ABOVE WEST POINT.
The Curtiss biplane headed toward New York at the rate of 51 miles an hour.
B.—Mrs. Curtiss (at right) on the engine of the special train which followed her husband's flight.
Copyright, Pictorial News Co.



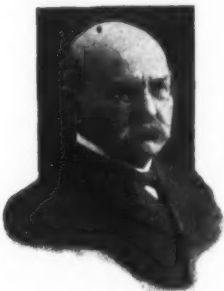
CAMBRIDGE MAKES HIM DR. ROOSEVELT.
The ex-President and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, England, after the former had received the degree of LL.D. Mr. Roosevelt looked somewhat uncomfortable in a scarlet robe that flapped about his heels.

People Talked About



JOHN KIRBY, JR.
The president of the American Association of Manufacturers, who declares that the Civic Federation is not impartial.

Provide for equitable arbitration of all industrial disputes. Mr. Kirby declared that if it had not been for the Civic Federation organized labor could not have retained the position that it has, and he contrasted the attitude of the federation with the stand taken by the National Metal Trades' Association against the demands of the unions. He claimed that the federation has been partial to the labor unions, giving them undue consideration at the expense of the manufacturers, who were entitled to the same consideration that the laborer received at the organization's hands.



GUNNAR KNUDSEN.
Norway's former premier, who was severely rapped by Roosevelt for quoting a conversation.

much an enthusiast on the conservation question as is the mighty hunter—in a more conservative way, however. Mr. Roosevelt expressed warm sympathy for M. Knudsen's views, and the latter asked if he might make that sympathy public. "Tell it to any one you like," is reported to have been the impulsive response. There was a considerable stir when the newspapers appeared quoting Mr. Roosevelt as a warm supporter of M. Knudsen's policy. Mr. Roosevelt summoned the former premier and insisted that he issue a denial. The one-time President wrote a letter to the same effect. The whole gist of the matter lay in this: During the conversation in question, Mr. Roosevelt was thinking of American conditions and his own methods of attaining ends, while M. Knudsen was speaking of his Norwegian policy. As we said, "What is good for the goose," etc.



COLONEL ROBERT H. FULLER,
Governor Hughes's secretary, just named a State Water Commissioner.

the New York Herald. The wisdom of his selection by the Governor as his secretary was apparent the moment the appointment was made. No Governor has ever had a more faithful, efficient and popular helper than Governor Hughes found in Colonel Fuller. The State Water Supply Commission of New York is earnestly engaged in following out the recommendation of the Governor in favor of the conservation of the water powers of the State. Colonel Fuller from the outset has manifested great interest in this movement, and he brings to the performance of his duties as a member of the State commission a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the place. He is a valuable acquisition to one of the most important bodies in the State.

THE American Association of Manufacturers is pledged to the theory of "the open shop in business." It is an association whose aim is the welfare of the industrial proprietor and of the American workingman. John Kirby, Jr., has recently been re-elected to its presidency, the office held so successfully by the late James W. Van Cleave. In acknowledging his re-election at a recent convention of the association, it is said that he took occasion to severely criticize the Civic Federation for its attitude in the labor question. The primary object of the Civic Federation is to bridge the so-called chasm between the workingman and the manufacturer and to

SAID some ancient sage, "What is good for the goose is good for the gander." That bit of philosophy is all very well in its place, but it doesn't pertain to questions of national policy. Often what is good for the national goose gives indigestion to the national gander. Here's a case in point. When Roosevelt was in Norway, he had a friendly little talk with M. Gunnar Knudsen, erstwhile premier and now vice-president of Parliament. The Norwegian statesman is as

THE SELECTION of W. H. Beardsley, treasurer of the Florida East Coast Railway, as its vice-president is a well-deserved tribute to that gentleman on the part of his associates. We are glad to know that it does not interfere with the retention of his office in New York City. J. R. Parrott, who has had so much to do with the creation of the great Florida railroad, will continue as president and general manager, with headquarters at St. Augustine. The Florida East Coast Railway has achieved its wonderful success by reason not only of the indefatigable genius of its promoter and builder, Henry M. Flagler, but also because of the rare judgment he has exercised in selecting capable and efficient subordinates.

WOULD appear, from the accompanying picture, that the sterner sex, jealous of the "wife and sister" class of mankind, has succumbed to the Chantecler craze in headgear. Not so. This is a trained cockerel roosting on the head of J. Milton Kerr, of Warren, Pa. The trained rooster was caught in the act of crowing fourteen times at the behest of Mr. Kerr. The inducement is usually two grains of corn for each crow. Then, too, the canny fowl makes a flying jump of twenty-five feet, lands on his master's head, and crows lustily a given number of times, keeping his eye on the fistful of corn grains like a child who has been promised a lemon stick to sing before mother's admiring sewing circle. Mr. Kerr has had considerable success in training chickens. Hoop jumping, counting and fetching are but a few of the things that he can make his feathered pets accomplish at his bidding.



A REAL CHANTECLER HAT.
J. Milton Kerr with his trained cockerel that does amazing "stunts."

FRANK J. HAYES, aged twenty-eight, is the youngest international officer in the American labor movement. As international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, he directs the activities of three hundred thousand organized workers. He rose from the ranks of the workers, displaying at every advance an aptitude for the place just ahead.

PERHAPS you do not know that one of England's foremost Baptist clergymen is a lineal descendant of the great Bard of Avon. He can trace his descent right back to the grandfather of the original William. The Rev. Dr. John H. Shakespeare is on a visit to the United States, investigating religious work. He is an indefatigable worker and was recently the inaugurator of a campaign to raise \$1,250,000, which he obtained very speedily. At a meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain, of which he is secretary, he was empowered to raise a similar amount for work among the English Baptists. He is a powerful organizer, is this descendant of the great singer, a man of forceful personality, and is looked on as one of his country's foremost authorities in religious matters. At the recent poets' banquet in London, at which the descendants of the great English poets gathered to do their ancestors honor, he responded to a toast to his illustrious forefather.



WHEN MR. SHAKESPEARE COMES TO TOWN.
Rev. John H. Shakespeare, at right a lineal descendant of the great dramatist. He is investigating church work in this country. His companions are J. W. Prestidge, editor of the Baptist World, and Mrs. Shakespeare.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE ELECTION of Leroy Percy as Senator from Mississippi was hailed by both the North and the South as a sign that the Southern States have finally shaken off the "red neck" type of "statesmen." It was a symptom of a healthy reaction from the sentiment that found all radical policies admirable and defiance to the courts especially commendable. Comes now from Alabama the announcement that the Democrats have nominated for Governor Emmett O'Neal, and by a majority of twenty thousand votes. He opposed H. S. D. Mallory. His support came from the conservative Democrats, who are not in sympathy with drastic legislation to cripple the railroads and industrial corporations. Truly it is a return to political sanity. Mr. O'Neal's fight also was against the stringent prohibition law that does not prohibit. Local option is his solution of the irrepressible liquor question. In Alabama the candidate selected by the Democratic primary usually succeeds to office of Governor as a matter of course. The election seems but a mere formality. He will be in a position to work with the conservative Legislature that will occupy office during his term. An age of reason is in sight.



HON. EMMETT O'NEAL.
Whose nomination for Governor by the Alabama Democrats marks a significant change in the politics of that famous State.

OF COURSE you are a member of the "I-knew-him-when" Club. Perhaps you even belong to the "I-gave-him-his-first-start" Association. Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., retired, is being boomed for president of the latter organization. He told a story recently which would indicate that Theodore Roosevelt himself was convinced of the fact that had there never been a war between the United States and Spain, the colonel of the Rough Riders would never have been President of the United States. Admiral Harrington, then a commander, was in command of the monitors *Terror* and *Puritan* in the Spanish war, and it was after Roosevelt became President that the conversation that follows occurred. "I was the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard," said Admiral Harrington, "when President Roosevelt visited the yard. I, of course, escorted the President, and in the course of the tour he noticed that there were a number of battleships in the yard. 'What ships are those, admiral?' the President asked. I told him the names, and then remarked, 'Had we had those ships in 1897, Mr. President, there never would have been any war with Spain.' 'That is very true,' replied President Roosevelt; 'and had we had them, I would not be here to-day.'" Do men shape circumstances?



PURNELL F. HARRINGTON.
Who claims that a shortage of warships made Roosevelt President.

RECENTLY Mrs. Sarah Brandon, of Pike Creek, O., celebrated the one hundred and ninth anniversary of her birth. Besides the fact that she has attained a record age, she is one of the most interesting women in the country. Her chief claim to fame rests in the fact that she had more sons in the Civil War than any other mother in the land. Of her family of twenty-three, all boys except one, fourteen fought under the stars and stripes and two in the Confederate ranks. In one battle, at Bull Run, the two brothers of the Confederate side were pitted against five of their Union brothers. Mrs. Brandon was married at the age of fifteen. On several occasions the government has shown its appreciation of the services she rendered her country. Her picture and the army record of her remarkable family are in the National Gallery in Washington. In her own community she is known as "the Mother of the Civil War," in which appellation she takes pardonable pride. Her oldest son, Hiram Brandon, is now past eighty-nine; the youngest is aged seventy-two, and he exhibits seventeen bullet wounds. He took part in seventy-two engagements.



MRS. SARAH BRANDON.
She gave fourteen sons to the Union Army and two to the Confederacy in the Civil War.

THOMAS MORLEY, who suddenly sprang into the limelight as President Taft's "double," is going on the vaudeville stage to impersonate our chief executive in a monologue.

The World Is Growing Better

"ANY MAN WHO HAS LIVED AMONG THE ACTIVITIES OF OUR AMERICAN CIVILIZATION FOR THE LAST FIFTY YEARS WILL SEE GREAT IMPROVEMENT MORALLY AS WELL AS MATERIALLY"

By Speaker Joseph G. Cannon



IS THE world, particularly the United States, growing better? Undoubtedly it is. I have little patience with those who demand the millennium at a bound or want to go back to the good old times. I believe in dreamers, but it seems to me that the healthy, happy dreamers are now in the activities of life, in the shops, and on the farm and on the railroad, weaving into the warp of our practical life the woof of idealism to better realize the aspirations of the people. The tendency of those who ponder and try to do nothing but dream—make a profession of dreaming—is to nightmare. I read a magazine article the other day by a learned college specialist, who admitted that the last fifty years had been the period of the greatest material development in the history of the world, and that the most phenomenal development had been here in the United States. But he regretted that the ethical side of our civilization had been neglected, if it had not retrograded, and that the ideals of the people were not so high as they were fifty years ago.

I have no sympathy with the man who does not believe the world is growing better. I have lived through this fifty years and something beyond the beginning of the period. I have not studied the developments as a specialist or from books, but I have been among the people and I judge from experience. I spent my boyhood on a farm and in a country store, my early manhood in the practice of law, and about half my life in Congress. I know that the change both materially and morally has been for the better on the farm, in the law, and in legislation. The people are living better and have higher ideals as they have greater responsibilities. The man on a farm in the West fifty years ago, who spent one-half the time shaking with a chill and the other half in a fever, as the result of malarious conditions, might dream of a happy hereafter, but he was in no condition to fight for a better life here. Health and morals go together, and as we are conquering diseases we are improving the moral tone. I have seen the development of the sewing machine and the reaper, and I have also seen the discovery of vaccine virus and antitoxin to conquer the dreaded diseases.

I have seen the development of the printing press and chemical ground wood pulp to make the publishing house a factory, turning out millions of tons of so-called literature; but I have also seen the common and the high schools cover the land to give all the youth a better education at public expense than could be had in most of the colleges when I was a boy. I have seen the development of the millionaire and also the expansion of the philanthropist in the same proportions, until last year the benefactions in this country amounted to \$150,000,000. I have seen the development of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, and I have seen this material progress bring into closer union the peoples of the world and enable them to discover that we are all very much alike as human beings, and that there is little occasion for us to have more than friendly rivalries in our ideas of civilization.

I have seen a distinct improvement all along the line in the more than threescore years I have lived, and I have no doubt it will continue. The ideals of



SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Who says, "I have no sympathy with the man who does not believe the world is growing better."—Copyright, Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

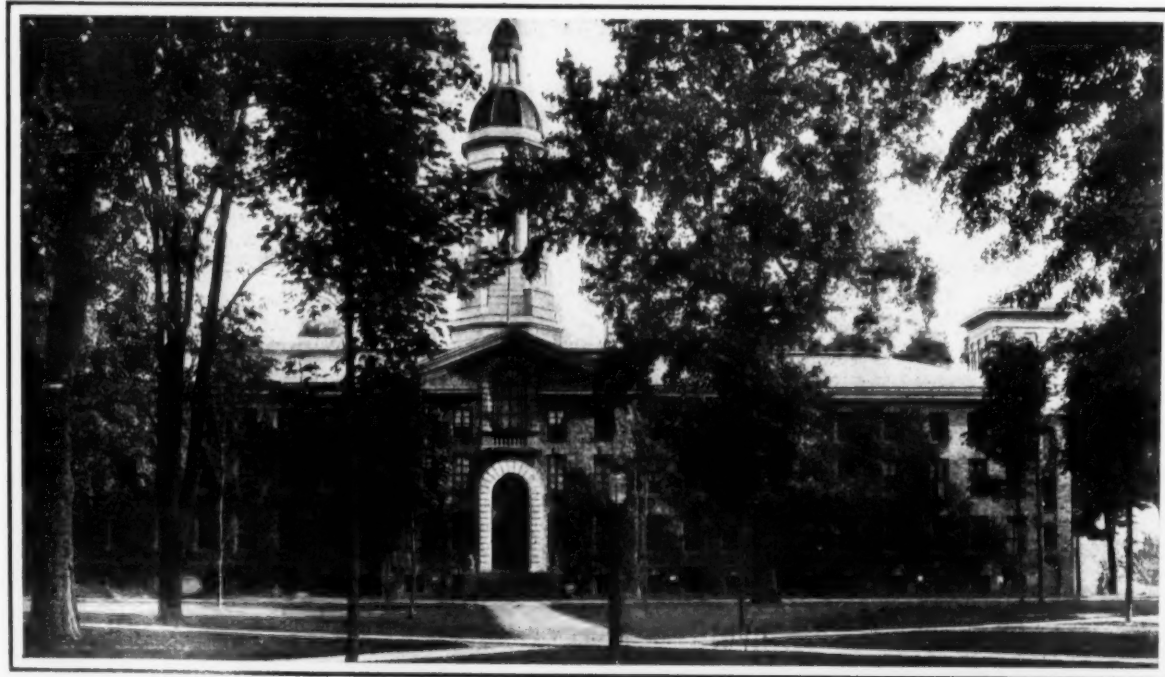
the law are higher, and what was looked upon as clever and praiseworthy fifty years ago is now condemned and treated as under the ban of the law. Back in the early days of Illinois one of the judges, in sentencing a man to the penitentiary, apologized to him and laid the responsibility on the jury that had convicted him. He begged the prisoner at the bar not to have any hard feelings toward the judge. In legislation we have less flowery oratory—about ideals or about nothing—but more hard, practical investigation and work. A man could not long hold a seat in Congress now by delivering a few eloquent speeches on the general state of the Union. He must be practical and work to get results. I do not think there has ever been an age when the normal men and women were so responsive to their responsibilities as they are to-day, or a time when they were so cheerfully bearing the burden of the abnormal and the defective, and seeking better methods for caring for those unfortunates. I believe that any man who has lived among the activities of our American civilization for the last fifty years will see improvements morally as well as materially. I say lived among them, and I mean has been a part of them. I do not mean those who have lived on the people, as professional critics or expositors of bad conditions to the public view, for such people, as a rule, feel the necessity for impressing the public mind and are prone to exaggerate, just as the early circuit rider enlarged upon the wages of sin when he went into a community that had a reputation for hardened sinners.

I think we have suffered more from professional reformers than from any other class, because of the tendency to impress the public by exaggerating conditions that are not ideal. I sometimes think that the most discouraging place in this country is in the library of Congress, which is the most beautiful building in this country and should be the most elevating; but, under the terms of the law, one copy of

every copyrighted publication must find a repository there, and in the last decade alone there have been thousands upon thousands of books and periodicals that are the worst trash and most demoralizing literature, so called, placed on the shelves to make that beautiful temple of art and literature in some respects a mire of muck that has been raked together by sordid and often conscienceless fakery simply to keep the publishing factories running, sell cheap goods to the people, and deprave their taste. If the college professor who is discouraged about the ethical development of this country will get out among the people and get acquainted with them at first hand, instead of accepting much of the muck-rakers' alleged literature about the sordidness and crime of the country, he will have a better opinion of it.

Nearly two hundred years ago the Duke of Portland laid a wager that he could advertise the most impossible thing in the world and find fools enough in London to fill a playhouse and pay handsomely for the privilege of being there. The wager was accepted and an advertisement inserted in the London papers that at the Haymarket Theater, on Monday night, January 16th, a conjurer would place on the stage an ordinary wine bottle, and after the audience was satisfied by investigation that it was an ordinary bottle from the tavern, he would jump into it in sight of all the spectators, and sing a song while there. The theater was crowded, and a riot followed the failure of the conjurer to appear and perform the trick as advertised. In explanation of the failure, a card was published in the papers next day, stating that the conjurer was at the theater ready to perform, when a reporter called at the dressing-room and begged for a private performance, which was given. While the conjurer was in the bottle singing his song, his caller put in the stopper, thrust the bottle into his pocket and walked off. That affair was called a hoax, a practical joke to demonstrate the gullibility of the people. There are some publications now that print just as ridiculous stories, and not simply as practical jokes. They are by the muck-rakers and are published for the purpose of selling magazines and newspapers. Since the invention of printing, the people have had more respect for a statement in print than for one that came to them by word of mouth. That confidence has been so abused that it has broken down the printed word, and to-day we want the same evidence of reliability from the book or magazine or newspaper that we do for a bit of gossip—character. The people have grown too intelligent to be fooled by a printed lie. That is ethical progress.

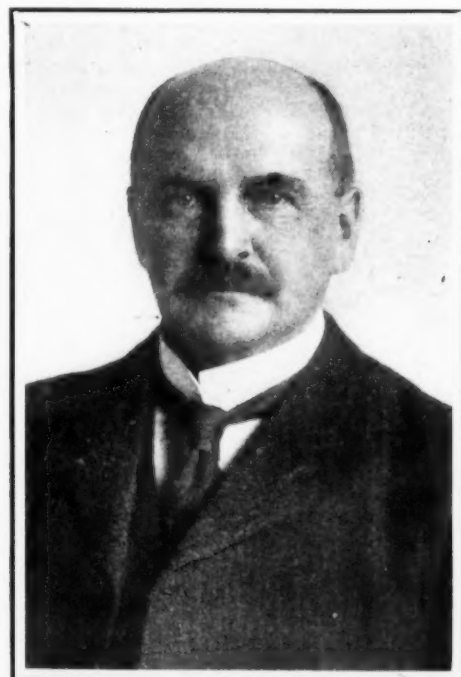
Shortly before he died, Professor Swing, the Christian philosopher of Chicago, who was for years one of the most influential preachers in the West, expressed regret that the daily newspaper brought to his breakfast table all the crimes and sorrows of the world. He said that the Almighty had not created man to be overwhelmed with the wickedness and grief of the whole world, but had really intended that he should give his sympathy and help to those within his reach. I sometimes agree with the professor and wish that the daily paper would bring to the breakfast table a message of cheer to aid digestion, instead of a mass of pessimism and crime to spoil the breakfast of those who are sensitive to such influences.



NASSAU HALL.

One of the most noted academic buildings in the world. This superb structure gives a pleasing idea of the architectural style in vogue at Princeton.

On May 22, one of the largest bequests ever made to a university was announced at Salem, Mass. The will of Isaac C. Wyman gave the well-known New Jersey university \$10,000,000 for the purpose of developing a Graduate School. Dean West of the university is a co-trustee with Mr. John M. Raymond, of Salem. The gift has added significance when it is remembered that in a recent controversy over the proposed gift of \$500,000 for a Graduate School by William C. Proctor, of Cincinnati, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of the university, and Dean West became involved in a long controversy. The latter favored a segregated site for the Graduate School while Dr. Wilson favored the college campus as the place for the extension of the institution. The Proctor gift was finally withdrawn. The appointment of Dean West as a trustee of the gift, it is believed by some, means the defeat of Dr. Wilson's plans.



DEAN ANDREW F. WEST.

Who was largely responsible in securing a bequest of \$10,000,000 for Princeton. Copyright, Haeseler Photographic Studio.

The Theatrical World

EPIDEMIC OF ALL-STAR CASTS IN NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS.

By Harriet Quimby

IF THERE is anything funnier in the way of stage comedy than the attitude of the stars in the all-star revivals which have swept New York like an epidemic, I have not had the good fortune to see it. The stars in the revival of "Caste," which closed its season at the Empire Theater last week, held themselves down fairly well. Having received public acclaim for many years and in many different attractions, Marie Tempest and G. P. Huntley, who headed the company of Frohman players, apparently did not feel that it was necessary to force themselves into the limelight. With the all star cast in the revival of "Jim the Penman," now playing at the Lyric Theater, it is different. With the exception of Theodore Roberts and John Mason, the actors in this company lose no opportunity of impressing upon their audiences that they do not consider themselves every-day sort of artists, which their acting often suggests, but that each one is a separate, scintillating light, accustomed to and entirely deserving of especial attention.

Good-natured audiences, quick to detect this abnormal self-appreciation of their entertainers and loath to hurt the sensitive soul of any one of them, are particular to mete out applause in exact amounts, like a mother doles out candies to her children. If one actor receives a curtain call in token of an especially good bit of work, every actor in the cast, some time during the performance, is also given two curtain calls, whether he deserves them or not. Such spoiled grown-up children are these actors who have once stood at the head of a company that they fidget and are almost sulky when forced to leave the center of the stage for a moment to efface themselves in the ensemble. The appellation of star itself carries a smile with it, since in these days of theatrical rivalry stars are made over night. Being the leading actor in a company of players does not necessarily mean that the man or woman occupying that position is in any way above the ordinary in his profession. I could name half a dozen stars, several of whom are now touring the country, where each member of the supporting company is more capable than the star



AN ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF A FAMOUS COMIC OPERA.

The principals who are taking part in "The Mikado," at the Casino. 1, Christie MacDonald; 2, Andrew Mack; 3, Josephine Jacoby; 4, Fritz Scheff; 5, William Pruette; 6, Jefferson De Angelis; 7, William Danforth; 8, Christine Nielson; 9, Arthur Cunningham.

who heads it. Two or three stars of the present day, who three or four years ago were chorus girls, are being supported by talented and experienced men and women who have grown up in the profession. Since this condition prevails, the title of star has come to mean little or nothing as far as acting is concerned.

If the players in "Jim the Penman" are unconsciously furnishing comedy for their audiences, those in the revival of that tuneful old Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Mikado," which is playing a limited engagement at the Casino, are even more funny. Judging from the general attitude and facial expression of the principals in the cast of "The Mikado," they are not singing about flowers that bloom in the spring or the marriage of Yum-Yum, which the audience hears, but are consoling themselves with an unvoiced refrain which, if put upon paper, would read

something like this: "I am a star, I am a star, I am a star! I am no ordinary, every-day actor, but a dazzling, twinkling star!" Fritz Scheff, the principal in the homeliest trio of little maids that I have ever seen grouped together on the stage, is the most condescending. She leaves no room for doubt that she is doing her managers and the public a tremendous favor to appear at all. She stalks through her part like a German tragedienne instead of the sprightly, winsome little Japanese maid which the part calls for. Only when she is in the exact center of the stage does she permit herself to even smile. Arthur Cunningham and William Pruette also seem to labor under the burden of self-overvaluation. Christie MacDonald enters somewhat into the spirit of her work, but even she does not entirely let us forget the "I am a star" refrain, which occupies the attention of the singers more than the regular score. How Josephine Jacoby, Christine Nielson, Andrew Mack, William Danforth and Jefferson De Angelis escaped the malady of stardom is a puzzle, since the other members of the cast are suffering such a severe attack of it. The music of "The Mikado" would be charming if shrieked from a phonograph. As sung by the company at the Casino it is unusually enjoyable, since every member of the cast is possessed of a good voice. The principals, however, show a noticeable lack of rehearsal, especially in their ensemble work.

The chorus, which has been trained to a point of absolute perfection, is delightful—good to look at and to listen to—and altogether it is a credit to the management and itself.

It is, no doubt, a difficult task for even the most courageous of stage managers to rehearse a company of stars, each one of whom thinks himself perfect and able to sing without rehearsing at all. If a seasoned manager has difficulty in exerting his authority over the singers whom he has under contract, a mere stage manager who has failed to bring the principals in the company under his direction to a point of efficiency should not be too severely criticised. The manager at best has an unenviable time of it. If the performance is a success, he gets little credit.



LOUISE DRESSER.

With De Wolf Hopper in the entertaining summer show, "A Matinee Idol," at Daly's Theater.



"THE ARCADIAN," AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.

A scene from the delightful musical comedy which has captivated Broadway. Copyright, 1910, by Charles Frohman.



LILLIAN LORRAINE.

In "The Follies of 1910" of the "Jardin de Paris," which will be presented this year on a more elaborate scale than ever before.



AN ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF AN OLD DRAMA.

Wilton Lackaye and Louis Massen in "Jim the Penman," produced by William A. Brady at the Lyric Theater.



MARIE DRESSER PRODUCES HER INIMITABLE HUMOR.

A scene from "Tillie's Nightmare" at the Herald Square Theatre, in which the boisterous comedienne turns things upside down.



THE SIN OF CHUNG WO

By Sui Sin Far

"AM VERY glad that he is married," said old Chung Wo, with a sigh of relief, when I, a guest at his son's wedding, came across him in an inner room, where, ensconced in a comfortable corner, he was meditatively smoking a pipe.

"Ah, well, Chung," I replied, "I can't blame a man of your age and seriousness for being a little tired of festivities. This is the third day, is it not?"

"Not that, not that," returned Chung; "though," with an expressive hunch of his shoulders, "I certainly do prefer the society of a quiet pipe to that of some tongue wagger."

"You're a wise man," I remarked. "You have been my friend a long time," said Chung. He drew a long breath through his pipe and let it escape again in rings of smoke through his nose. "Yes, you have been my friend a long time," he repeated; "but," and he fixed his keen eyes on my face, "you have not known my secret—a secret that, whenever remembered, has made my heart as heavy as the blackest heavens and as tempestuous as the four seas in a storm."

I was interested at once. I had known Chung a number of years, and knew him to be a fine fellow. I was also acquainted with his family, which consisted of his wife, two young sons and a sweet little adopted daughter—a slave, some Chinese called her; but that was not my name for one who was loved as was she by those around her. The wedding festivities I was attending were in honor of her marriage to Chung Wo's eldest son.

"Because of that secret," continued Chung Wo, "I am glad that my son is married. When he has a wife and son he will no more be a 'Japanese Chinaman.'"

"What do you mean by 'Japanese Chinaman'?"

"Listen, and I will tell you," said Chung Wo, pointing to an easy chair, into which I subsided. Then he began:

"When I first came to San Francisco, my eldest boy, Chung Tie Sang, was but seven years of age. I brought him with me. Two years after I sent for my wife, and she came with the little girl, Sie, then about four years old. My youngest boys are native sons of the Golden West. At that time my business was very prosperous. Chinatown was not then like it is to-day."

The old man sighed. Reminiscences of the business of old times seemed to be affecting him.

"My son, Tie Sang, was a good boy in many respects, affectionate and obedient. He was also very clever, and I looked forward to keeping him with me in business, and in time making him a partner. This prospect also pleased his mother, and as we had betrothed him to little Sie, there did not seem to be any reason why our hopes should not be realized."

"Now, there were quite a number of white boys around the neighborhood in which we lived, and my son would follow after them in the street, and when at home imitate their ways—unlike most Chinese children, who usually shrink from the whites and keep to their own kind. These whites were not always kind to my boy. Oftentimes they were cruel. I have seen one, without any provocation whatever, turn around and strike him on the face; and my boy would take the blow in silence, and actually sometimes offer in return a dozen or so liches or some sweetmeat, hoping thereby to be restored to favor."

"Such conduct made me feel very much ashamed, for why should a Chinese boy humbly take dirt from a white one? Does not even the white man's greatest statute say, 'All men are born free and equal'; and if that is so, are not the Chinese as respect worthy as the whites, provided they follow their consciences? So I spoke to Tie Sang and told him how the Chinese people and the American people and the people of all countries are embraced in one great circle of kindred, no one member to be debased, no one treated with disrespect; and that it is the spirit, not the features or apparel of a man, that is to be honored and loved."

"Moons rose and waned and my son became a youth. He learned my business, and as he could write English as well as speak it, attended to certain matters for me better than I could myself. In a sense I was well pleased with him and proud of his business talent, but the bitter was in my cup all the while, for I could see that at heart he was no Chinese. All his thoughts were with his

white acquaintances, and to hear mention of his marriage and settling down in San Francisco's Chinatown as my partner seemed to annoy and exasperate him. This conduct wounded us all beyond expression. We, his own relatives who loved him, were slighted and neglected, while his white friends, youths who used him but for their own purposes, were pandered to as if he were their slave. Many and many a time did he take money from my till to help a worthless white, whose only thanks would be a contemptuous smile."

"Father," said he one evening, "I wish I were not Chinese. It seems to me that if I were something else I should get on much better with the white people."

"Since you are Chinese," I answered, "why should you be afflicted? You have the regard of your own folks. Why should you wish to curry favor with aliens?"

"I spoke with some heat, for my heart burned within me at his words."

"Then the boy became incensed. He was like a shaving when the fire anger of his own came near him, though asbestos to the burning contempt of strangers."

"I seek the favor of the white people," said he, "because I wish to get on in America. And as the white people do not like the Chinese, I wish to be as much unlike a Chinaman as possible."

"Ah," I cried, in my wrath, "is not that contemptible? Would that I had never brought you from China! In our own country you could not thus have thrown away your virtue."

"The boy shrugged his shoulders."

"But since you have brought me to this country and I have to live here, am I to blame because I wish I were not Chinese, when I see that to be Chinese means to be despised?"

"No true Chinaman is ever despised, only such as you," I answered.

"My son and I were never at peace with each other after these hot words. I do not know what his feelings were, but I could not allow my eyes to rest upon him without feeling that heaven had cursed me. I entered the store one evening unobserved. My son was behind the counter, talking to a customer from New York. Said the man to Tie Sang as he stowed away his parcels, 'You look more like a Japanese than a Chinaman.'"

"And my son answered, 'I am a Japanese.'"

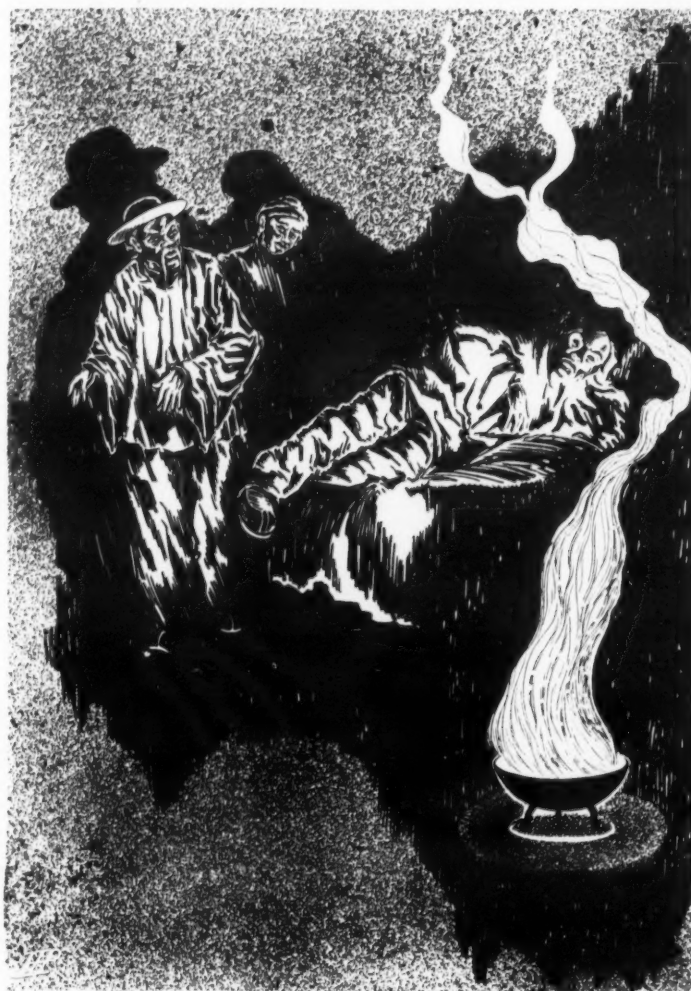
"Then how do you come to be working for the Chinese?" asked the visitor.

"Many Japanese work for Chinamen," replied Tie Sang. "I am paid well for the job, and so I keep it."

"Quite right. I see that you are as intelligent as all your countrymen are said to be." And with a patronizing nod the man went out.

"Then I slipped the leash from my fury, deliberately walked up to Tie Sang, and with my queue—which, as you see, is very long and thick, and then was even longer and thicker—lashed him five times across the face. I believe I blinded him for the time; but my act was prompted by the righteous indignation of an outraged father, and he knew it. As he reeled back against the wall, I took from the till several gold pieces, and catching him again by the collar of his coat, thrust him out of the door. The gold pieces I threw after him, saying, 'There, Japanese clerk, I pay you your last wages! Go!'

"I banged the door and pulled down the door blinds. Half an hour later there was no one on the step, and I opened up for business again."



"WHEN I SAW HIM LYING IN THE HOLE, ALL I FELT WAS THAT HE WAS MY SON."

Drawn by H. E. Pycke.

"Tie Sang left San Francisco that evening, and six days later was in New York, passing off as a Japanese."

"Why should he have done that?" I questioned.

"Well, you see," said Chung Wo, "my son had a horror of himself as a Chinaman, and, therefore, determined to be some other kind of an animal. As, however, he could not change either his features or complexion, which certainly were Mongolian, it was impossible for him to personate either a Caucasian or an Ethiopian, and the only thing left for him to be was a Japanese." Chung Wo paused to knock the ashes from his pipe, giving me an opportunity to remark:

"Perhaps I'm prejudiced in favor of the Chinese, but I certainly do not consider it a compliment to any Chinese to be mistaken for a Japanese."

"Your opinion is mine," returned Chung Wo.

"However, as a full-fledged Japanese in European dress, my son appeared in New York and succeeded in obtaining a position in a wholesale house. There his abilities made a favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. 'That clever Japanese,' he was called. Meanwhile, things in Chinatown began to look black. That is, business became dull and my family lost its good health. My wife contracted typhoid fever and kept her bed for two months. She was nursed by little Sie, and just as she was convalescing, my two sons fell sick, one after the other. They were three weeks or more in

a state of helplessness, and the burden not only of their nursing, but of all the housework, fell upon the shoulders of our poor little girl. But the climax of our troubles was reached when, after a feverish night, I discovered smallpox pustules upon my body. As soon as Sie heard the bad news, she said, 'Honored father, my mother is now well enough to give some attention to my brothers, who will soon be in possession of their usual health. Therefore, if I am not too presumptuous, may I suggest that you retire to your room and remain there until you are altogether clean. I will confine myself with you and will try my poor best to drive away the evil spirits which have entered your body in so foul a shape!' To this I objected, pleading my business; but the ready-witted girl made answer,

"Your cousin, Chung Wing, of Spofford Alley, will attend to your store for you whilst you are in retirement; he has a good heart and a silent tongue, and it is necessary that no hint of your sickness should reach the health authorities, for that would certainly mean the demolition of our home and the ruin of your business."

"Thus urged, what could I do but trust all to her? For several weeks I kept to my room. At the end of that time I was able to go to my store, all signs of the pox removed from my countenance by some preparation which Sie had manufactured and applied. That jewel of a girl, with her woman's heart and woman's wit, saved both my life and my business, and heaven marked her virtues and protected her from disease."

"How did she feel about your son becoming a Japanese?" I interrupted.

"I am coming to that. Well, after the regaining of

(Continued on page 601.)



What Notable People Are Talking About

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.



FRANK S. BLACK.

"I believe," he says, "that never in the world were the rewards of honest industry so high as they are now in this splendid country."—Copyright, 1902, by Gessford, New York.

house in Maine, or asleep in the trundle bed on a farm in Minnesota. The children of the rich will retain the wealth they inherit only because they are able; if they are not, the children of the mechanic and farmer will come and take it. Nothing remains stable in human affairs, and Fortune with impartial hand is awarding prizes every day to those whose names ten years ago were buried in obscurity.

ORGANIZED LABOR HAS IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

Warren S. Stone, Secretary American Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

I DO NOT believe in forcing men to join a union. If he wants to join, all right; but it is contrary to the principles of free government and the Constitution of the United States to do so—to try to make him join. We of the engineers work willingly side by side with other engineers every day who do not belong to our union, though they enjoy without any objection on our part the advantages which we have obtained. Some of them we would not have in the union; the others we cannot get. What I say is, make the union so good that they will want to join. I am sure that organized labor has improved living conditions, and will continue to do

so, for the labor union is here to stay. But I believe there should be a higher type of living, and the unions should do all in their power to elevate this type as well as the living wage.

WHAT HURTS US IN GERMANY.

Daniel Guggenheim, American Financier and Mining Man.

THE BUSINESS men of Germany look upon the agitation in the United States against combination of capital with curiosity. They are reversing our methods. The German government and the German merchants are doing everything in their power to encourage all forms of combinations, so that the highest prices can be obtained for German products in other countries. By these means they are piling up a gold supply at the expense of the United States. The great success of this business policy of Germany is apparent to every casual observer. During the last decade the Germans have made wonderful strides in business, and the country shows in every way signs of prosperity. I found that the agitation and the many legal proceedings being carried on before the Supreme Court in reference to the combination of capital have had a decided effect on the minds of the investors of Europe regarding American securities. All the European financiers are looking agast—wondering and waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called tobacco trust and Standard Oil cases. They are only buying gilt-edged bonds now, and there is no doubt that all this litigation has narrowed the market for American securities abroad, much to the detriment of the properties of this country. I found that business men abroad looked upon all this agitation as a bad policy for the United States.

MEAT EATERS HAVE APPENDICITIS.

Dr. John O. Polak, of New York.

APPENDICITIS is second in importance only to tuberculosis and cancer, for it is distinctly an American disease. There is such a thing as "family appendicitis," where several members of the same household come down with the disease. This, however, is not attributed to any contagion, but to the fact that the anatomical formation of members of the same family is apt to be similar, so that if one of a group had his appendix located in such a position as to make him particularly susceptible to the disease, the other members of the

group might very likely have the same physical formation. As people in the same household generally have the same habits of diet this also helps to explain the "family appendicitis" without recourse to any theory of infection. As a race the negroes are especially free from this disease. Appendicitis occurs in greatest quantity among heavy meat eaters. Among the Roumanian peasants, who live on a diet almost wholly vegetable, the rate was one case to 22,000 population, whereas in the cities of Roumania, where the people are more given to feasting, the rate is one case to every 221 persons, or one hundred times as frequent.

THE ANTI-RAILROAD MANIA.

E. P. Ripley, President Atchafalpa Railroad.

OUR LEGISLATORS seem to be afflicted with the anti-railroad mania. Newly elected representatives are seized with it as quickly as some of the old members. The average legislator does not wait for trouble; he looks for it. He carefully canvasses his friends and business acquaintances for any grievance they may have against transportation lines, and if he discovers any prejudice or enmity, however ill-grounded, he immediately delivers the speech or frames the bill that is to make him famous. The motto of our distinguished statesmen appears to be, "When in doubt about producing a political effect, hit the railroads." No wonder we must now go to Europe to raise money. The home investor has been finally frightened or impressed by this constant railroad baiting. It is a mystery where this movement will land the roads, or, rather, it is not a mystery. Auditors of railroads can see the outcome if legislators are not brought back to sanity. If Congress would adjourn for five or ten years, the country would arise to permanent prosperity.

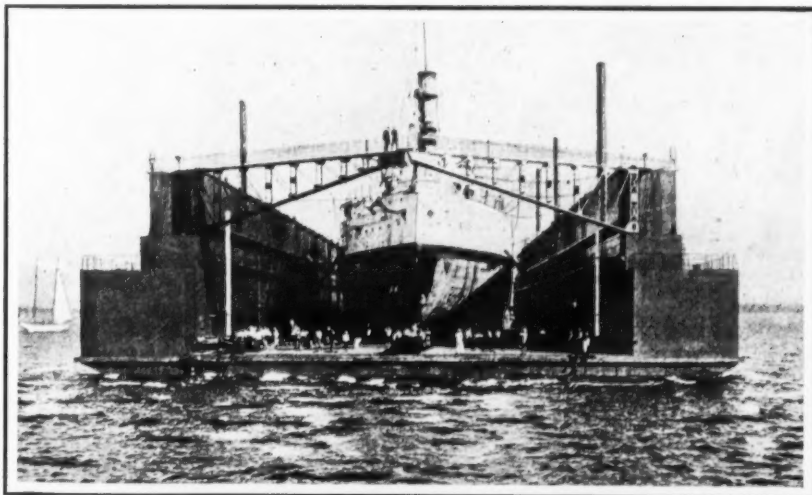


EDWARD P. RIPLEY.

He says, "The motto of our distinguished statesmen appears to be, 'When in doubt about producing a political effect, hit the railroads.'"

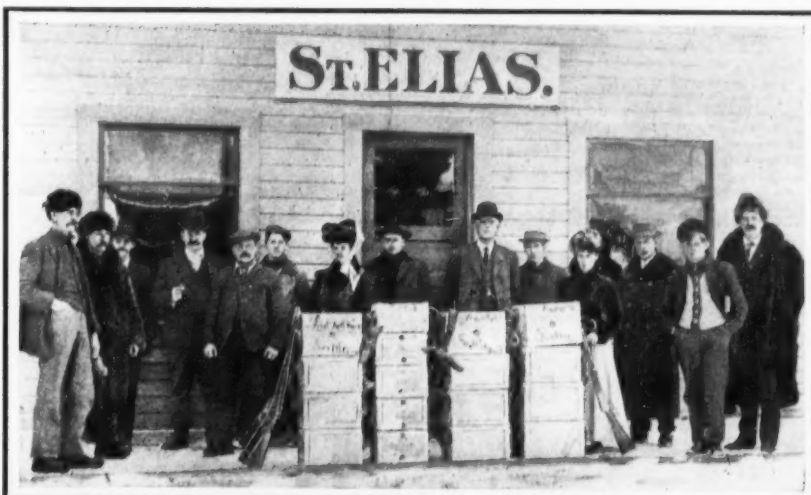
Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5 CUBA THE SECOND, AND NEW JERSEY THE THIRD.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A GREAT DRYDOCK WHICH WAS SUNK.

The United States drydock "Dewey," which was sunk in the harbor of Olongapo, at Luzon, P. I., on May 24. The cause of the accident is unknown. It was reported that Japanese spies were responsible for it. It will take about three weeks to raise and repair the dock.—Arthur McDougal, Cuba.



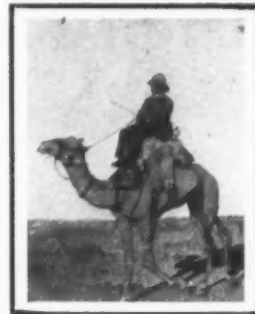
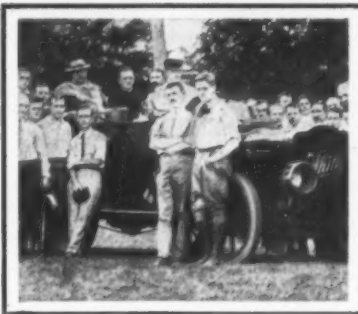
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) BRINGING OUT \$250,000 IN GOLD.

A successful mining party transporting the result of a year's work in Alaska. The gold is packed in the wooden boxes in the center and is surrounded by the miners. F. A. Stanley, New Jersey.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) PEACE GATHERING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST AND INFLUENCE.

Distinguished delegates to the sixteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, held on the invitation of Mr. Albert Smiley, on May 18 to 20, at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. The object of this well-known organization is to substitute the reign of law for the reign of force in international affairs. The most important event of the recent conference was Secretary of State Knox's announcement that he believes the third Hague Conference will find a permanent court of international arbitration in actual existence at The Hague. The conference was attended by many of the country's noted educators, editors, theologians and business men.—Hermann, New York.



What Mr. Roosevelt Said in Europe

AN INTERESTING DIGEST OF THE REMARKABLE LECTURES DELIVERED DURING HIS RECENT TOUR

By Charlton D. Strayer



MR. ROOSEVELT turned university lecturer vividly illustrates the amazing versatility of his genius. We know of no other man who has devoted so large a part of a busy life to public service who can interpret more sympathetically men and movements of the world's history, or who has a more intimate acquaintance with its literature, or who possesses fuller knowledge of modern science.

The country has never had a President of wider culture. Following the lecture at the Sorbonne, criticism was made of its triteness, and that, indeed, might apply to many things in all of the lectures. Certainly in his numerous papers and speeches at home we have heard the same doctrines many times. But it should be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt is essentially a preacher, and what is preaching at its best but a reiteration of essential truths and fundamental virtues?

In the choice of subjects he was very happy. To France, representing with us the modern "experiment in democracy," he spoke upon "Citizenship in a Republic." To England, representing in her stock the most composite of all the peoples of Europe, he spoke upon "Biological Analogies in History." To Germany, to-day so potent a factor in world politics and being as well the best representative of that Teutonic element which so largely shaped the history of Europe after the decline of Græco-Roman civilization, he spoke upon "The World Movement."

In the lecture at the Sorbonne upon "Citizenship in a Republic," Mr. Roosevelt made his familiar plea for a high average standard of citizenship. Under other forms of government the quality of the rulers is the all-important consideration, but in a republic success or failure will depend more upon how the average person does his duty, first in the ordinary, every-day affairs, and next in "those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues." Of all these fundamental and every-day virtues, the lecturer declared "the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race." Even more is it true of France than of the United States that there has been a tremendous decline in the birth rate among its so-called best citizens, and in dealing with this condition Mr. Roosevelt minced no words. Holding the first essential of any civilization to be that men and women shall be the fathers and mothers of "plenty of healthy children," he declared "the greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be visited upon willful sterility." It is to be hoped that all France will receive the doctrine as enthusiastically as did the applauding auditors.

Another danger to which a republic is particularly open is the abuse of a free press. Himself a journalist, Mr. Roosevelt spoke in high praise of clean journalism and its power for righteousness, but the practice of "debauching the community through a newspaper" came in for condemnation the most severe. "The excuse advanced for vicious writing—that the public demands it and that the demand must be supplied—can no more be admitted," said he, "than if it were advanced by the purveyors of food who sell poisonous adulterations." So perfectly does this express the established attitude of LESLIE's that we are glad to quote it in full. But perhaps the strongest argument of the lecture was directed against those enemies of republics who seek to separate its citizens into classes, setting off rich against poor and poor against rich, forgetting that the only safe and true standard is to judge every man by his own worth. Having pointed out how the republics of antiquity and of the Middle Ages fell because of this very blunder, and having shown that the cleavage between right and wrong runs at right angles to, and not parallel with, the lines of cleavage between class and class, he said, "Ruin looks us in the face if we judge a man by his position instead of judging him by his conduct in that position."

In this connection he brought in his creed as to moneyed interests, written out the very morning of the lecture. "In every civilized society property rights must be carefully safeguarded. Ordinarily, and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man, and not man to property." The last sentence is an epigram worth preserving.

In the lecture at the University of Berlin on "The World Movement," the speaker traced the rise and fall of various civilizations, and pointed out that the Græco-Roman world was the first to foreshadow even a "world movement." But following the age of discovery and the invention of printing, the developments of science and the use of steam and electricity in bringing all parts of the earth together, there has arisen a world movement in our own age such as the past never witnessed. In reciting the slow march of events, it was inevitable that mention should be made of Japan as a striking exception to the general law, for Japan "with a single effort wrenched herself free from all hampering ancient ties, and with a bound has taken her place among the leading civilized nations of mankind."

It is interesting to note that in the Roosevelt lecture at Oxford reference was made again to Japan and her marvelous and complete assimilation of Western characteristics of power and leadership. Drawing a parallel between our civilization and the Græco-Roman, he dwelt upon the danger of losing the "fighting edge." Three times in this one lecture does he return to this favorite phrase. To their sorrow, both Greece and Rome lost the "fighting edge," as shown in their armies of mercenaries. In contrast with this, the armies of to-day are citizen armies, and in illustrating this reference was made to our own armies in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. One of the pleasing features of all the Roosevelt lectures abroad, and one we would naturally expect from him, was the telling use made of American history, both its events and its great historical personages. The lecture was strongly optimistic, from the heat of the conflict testifying to the improved moral tone of politics and trade. What of the future? In the past, "neither the military efficiency of the Mongol, the extraordinary business ability of the Phœnicians, nor the subtle and polished intellect of the Greek availed to avert destruction." But by cultivating the every-day virtues and by maintaining the "fighting edge" among all citizens, and, further, by placing greater reliance upon the things of the spirit than those of the body, our present civilization will be secure.

Roosevelt's lecture at Oxford University, on "Biological Analogies in History," is the most pretentious in theme, as well as the most scholarly in its treatment, of all his addresses in Europe. It is also the longest, but is least quotable and hardest to epitomize. Biology, evolution, history, literature are all made to pay tribute to the task. The purpose of the lecture was to bring out the analogies between the birth, growth and death of species in the animal world, and the birth, growth and death of societies in the world of man. The scientific introduction, almost a third of the lecture in length, seems to us to have been more in detail than was called for by a university audience. Much of it might have been taken for granted without destroying the force of the biological analogies which followed, and brevity would have been secured. With scientific and historical accuracy the lecturer treats the rise and fall of various nations of the past, and dissects the shortcomings of present Powers. Here, again, Mr. Roosevelt finds one cause of dissolutions in the past the loss of the "fighting edge," with all that it involves of moral as well as physical retrogression. And the most ominous sign among the civilized nations to-day he holds to be the birth-rate diminution, which, if

continued for a century at the rate which has obtained the last twenty-five years, will show all the highly civilized nations either to have gone backward or at best to be merely stationary. With the fervor of a true prophet, he pleads, too, for the moral standards of the individual to govern in national and international life, and says, "In the last analysis, the all-important factor in national greatness is national character."

From themes academic we pass now to the address before the Nobel prize committee on "International Peace," one of living interest and of greatest practical importance. Mr. Roosevelt contends here, as in the university lectures, that he stands for peace, but not peace at any price, but only the peace that is righteous. "Peace," said he, "is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness." The address, though quite brief, makes several specific suggestions to promote international peace. First, there can be an enlargement of treaties of arbitration. Second, the Court of Arbitral Justice, constituted at the second Hague Conference, should be completed, and the significant suggestion is made that a study of the Supreme Court of the United States would be valuable in erecting this court of the nations. Mr. Roosevelt believes the methods of securing peace and good relations among our various States through the Supreme Court "offer certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure through The Hague courts and conferences a species of world federation for international peace and justice." Third, the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, should be checked by international agreement. Finally, the chief drawback of a supreme court among the nations has been the lack of a competent international police power to enforce its decisions. To remedy this, Mr. Roosevelt suggests that the great Powers which are honestly bent on peace form a League of Peace, "not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others."

Just as the individual in new communities that are without courts and adequate police power must protect himself, so, Mr. Roosevelt argues, must each nation be prepared to defend itself until there be established some form of international police power competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. While it could not be expected that all the nations would agree to such a step, we believe that if even three or four of the greatest Powers would enter sincerely into such a League of Peace, it would constitute the severest blow war has ever received, and the inspiration of such an example would powerfully promote the cause of peaceful arbitration of disputes in all cases and among all nations.

Colonel Roosevelt's severe arraignment of Great Britain in its attitude toward Egypt, as the newspapers announced, created world-wide astonishment. Those words which were fairly electric with vitality, "If you feel that you ought not to be in Egypt and have no desire to keep order there, by all means get out," took the breath of the Englishmen. Mr. Roosevelt's earnestness and sincerity, however, held his audience with an intensity of interest. The speech was made during the ceremony at the Guildhall, where the freedom of the city was presented to the ex-President as it had been to General Grant during his famous tour. Mr. Roosevelt's exhortation on subjects affecting the British empire was hardly expected. The medieval hall was crowded with the most prominent Englishmen. Mr. Roosevelt gave full praise to the British government for the marked development which followed British rule in Egypt while the ex-President was in Egypt, and his listeners did not expect that he would revert again to that subject. In his address he called attention to the fact that England's primary object in Egypt was the establishment of order. Mr. Roosevelt stopped to dwell on the baneful influence of the Nationalist party in Egypt, and complained that England had not exhibited enough strength in dealing with the situation.

England will long remember these burning words: "You have tried to do too much in the interest of the Egyptians. Those who have to do with uncivilized people, especially fanatical people, must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt, weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."



WHEN THE COLONEL AND THE KAISER LAUGH.
An interesting study in contrasts.

The Mighty Hunter Through the Eyes of the Cartoonists



Various Views on What Makes Roosevelt Popular

WHAT MANY NOTED MEN AT THE CAPITAL HAVE TO SAY UPON THIS ABSORBING QUESTION. FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY—ROBERT D. HEINL.



AS THE ENGLISH SEE HIM.
Colonel Roosevelt as sketched by the London artist, Arthur Garrett.

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1910.
A HANDFUL of Washington newspaper correspondents, who had accompanied Mr. Roosevelt upon his campaign trips and had known him at the White House, were sitting around smoking and chatting recently when some one proposed the question, "What makes Roosevelt popular?" "His nerve," said one. "Personal magnetism,"

echoed another. "His pent-up animation—the way he shows his teeth," chimed a cartoonist. Those were the opinions of men whose business it is to analyze people. My curiosity was aroused, and when the chat was over I took the question to the Capitol. There was where the Big Stick fell heaviest; surely it was where the best conception of the worthy wielder might be had. Many of the Senators and Representatives had gotten away for the Memorial Day recreation period. Here is the way some of those who have been closely associated with Mr. Roosevelt answered the question, which each and every one admitted was as interesting a query as had been put to them in many a day:
REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT (New York).—Mr. Roosevelt is popular because the people know that, while he is intensely human, he is absolutely honest and his consuming desire is for the best good of the nation.
SENATOR BOURNE (Oregon).—Public confidence in his integrity, courage and ability, and that personal liberty rather than the market value of securities is

his measure as to the desirability of legislation and the conduct of the administrative branch of the government.
SENATOR BORAH (Idaho).—Mr. Roosevelt takes the people into his confidence. He builds every fight, economic or otherwise, upon the question of right or wrong.
SENATOR CARTER (Montana).—The popularity of Mr. Roosevelt is traceable to the fact that he is the very embodiment of the aggressive and progressive spirit of the age. He is intensely in earnest and his honesty is universally recognized.
REPRESENTATIVE CRUMPACKER (Indiana).—Because he is honest in thought and purpose and is invincible in his methods. Because he is thoroughly democratic. The people have faith in his wisdom. Theodore Roosevelt is fashioned after the model of Andrew Jackson, except that he is greater in every way.
REPRESENTATIVE DALZELL (Pennsylvania).—His courage. Mr. Roosevelt is a man who thinks right, as
(Continued on page 603.)



LEAVING AMERICA FOR THE AFRICAN HUNT.—COLONEL ROOSEVELT BOARDING THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER AT HOBOKEN. SEVERAL EXPLOERS PREDICTED THAT HE WOULD SUCCUMB TO THE DEADLY FEVERS OF AFRICA.



SAYING FAREWELL TO HIS CARAVAN IN AFRICA.—ROOSEVELT AT GONDOKORO, WHERE HIS PARTY BOARDED THE NILE STEAMER AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXTENDED HUNT.—Copyrighted, 1910, by Brown Brothers.



WITH GENERAL IN EGYPT.—THE EX- PRESIDENT AS "THE DESERT" AS U. S. ARMY.—Copyrighted, 1910, by Brown Brothers.



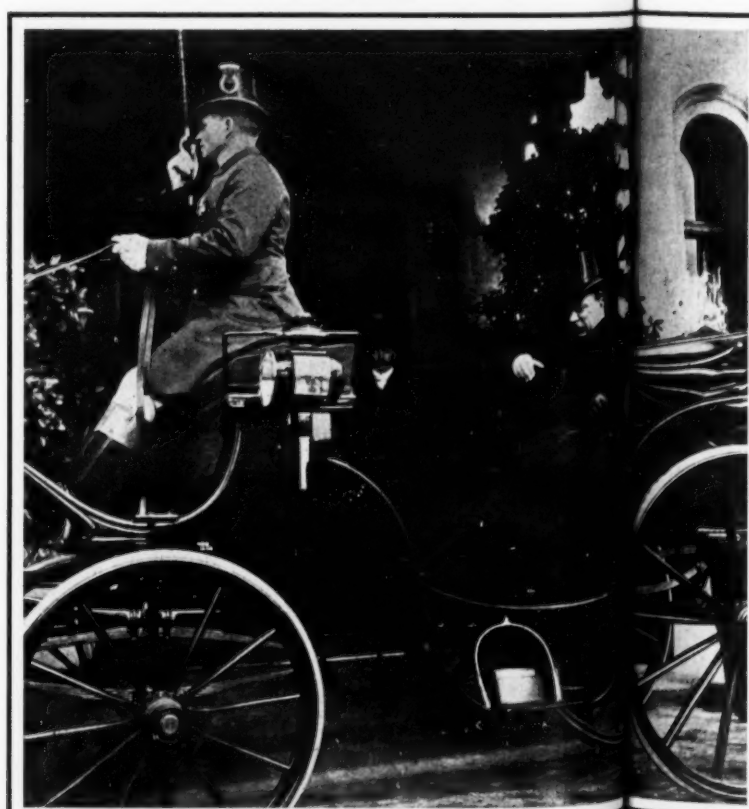
LOOKING OUT OVER THE "CRADLE OF MODERN CIVILIZATION."—THE ROOSEVELT PARTY AT ROME. ONE OF THE FEW UNPLEASANTRIES OF THE TOUR OCCURRED HERE, WHEN A MEETING BETWEEN THE EX-PRESIDENT AND THE POPE WAS PREVENTED BY UNACCEPTED CONDITIONS INSISTED UPON BY THE LATTER. Copyrighted, 1910, by G. G. Bain



SEEING THE WONDERS OF VENICE.—THE NOTED AMERICAN CITIZEN ASTONISHED IN THIS FAMOUS ART CENTER WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORY AND TECHNIC OF THE ANCIENT MASTERPIECES. Copyrighted, 1910, by Williams.



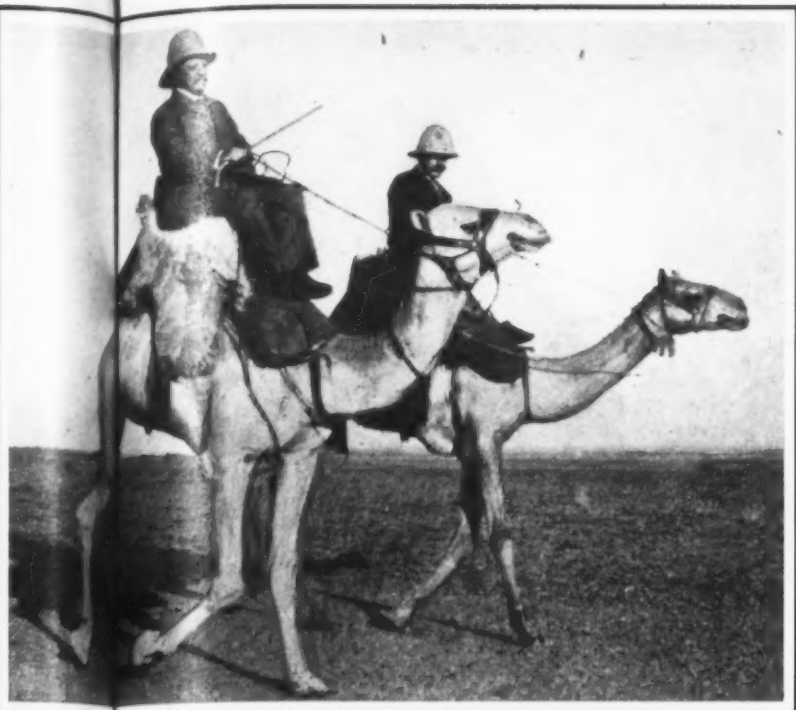
THE DEPARTURE FROM THE HAGUE.—HOLLANDERS GAVE THIS AMERICAN ONE OF THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS OF HIS EUROPEAN VISIT. Copyrighted, 1910, by American Press Association, N. Y.



WHERE HE SPOKE ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE.—ON THE WAY TO MAKE HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE NOBEL PRIZE COMMITTEE AT CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY. Copyrighted, 1910, by American Press Association, N. Y.

The Triumphal Tour of America

THE CAMERA'S RECORD OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ORDINARY JOURNALS



WITH GENERAL EGYPT.—THE EX-PRESIDENT WAS NOT QUITE AS MUCH AT HOME ON THE "SHIP THE DESERT" AS UPON THE BACK OF THE WESTERN PONY.
Copyrighted, 1910, by Underwood & Underwood.



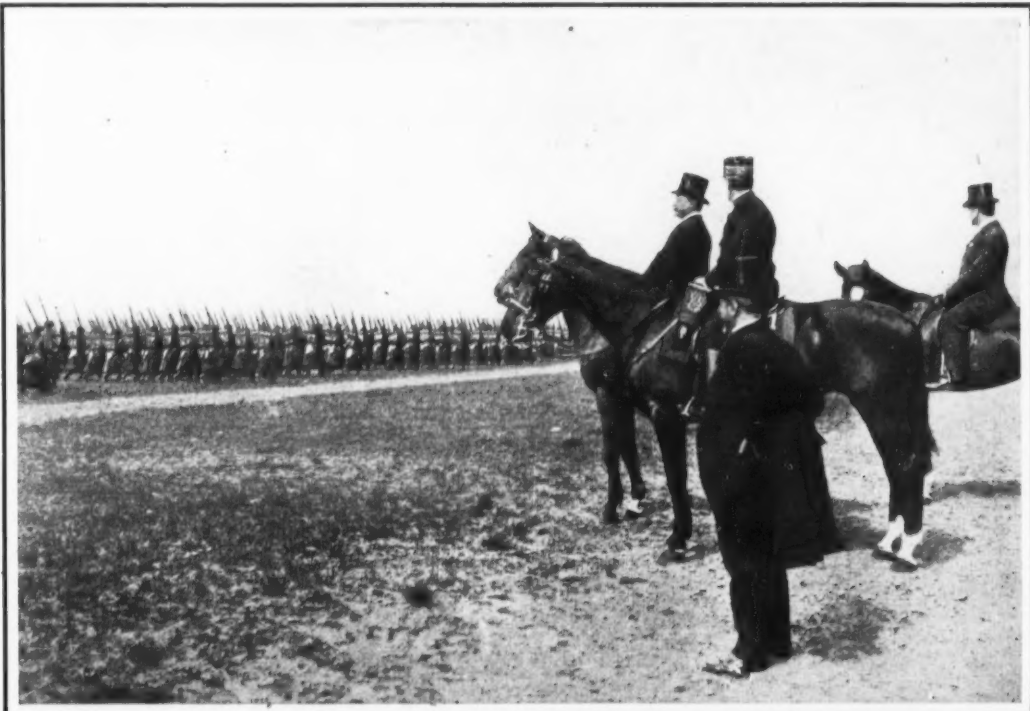
AFTER THE JOURNEY UP THE NILE.—DISSEMBARKING AT KERRERI. COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S SENSATIONAL SPEECH IN LONDON CRITICISING GREAT BRITAIN'S COLONIAL POLICY IN EGYPT, TESTIFIES TO HIS CAREFUL OBSERVANCE OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THIS REGION.



EN ASTONISHED TH IN THIS OF THE HISTORY ERPIECES.



THE STRENUOUS AMERICAN.—MR. ROOSEVELT SNATCHING A BIT OF EXERCISE BETWEEN STATIONS ON HIS WAY TO VIENNA. IT WAS HIS PHYSICAL VIGOR THAT ASTONISHED AND PLEASED THE EUROPEANS.—Thompson.



SHARPENING UP "THE FIGHTING EDGE."—WHILE IN PARIS THE COLONEL ASKED TO SEE THE TACTICS OF THE FRENCH ARMY. THIS REQUEST WAS COMPLIED WITH AT VINCENNES. THE EX-PRESIDENT WAS DELIGHTED, AND PRONOUNCED THE FORMATIONS "THE FINEST THING I HAVE SEEN IN PARIS."



WAY TO MAKE ADDRESS BEFORE CHRISTIANIA, NORW American N. Y.



REVIEWING THE GERMAN TROOPS.—THE KAISER AND COLONEL ROOSEVELT DISCUSSING THE MANEUVERS OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AT BERLIN. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE REVIEW HAD BEEN GIVEN BEFORE ANY ONE EXCEPT THE KAISER.—Copyrighted by Trampus.



WELCOME TO THE HOMELAND.—A SQUADRON OF THE FAMOUS ROUGH RIDERS. MEMBERS OF THIS NOTED TROOP CAME ON FROM THE WEST TO GREET THE FAMOUS LEADER UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK. THEY WILL GIVE A BANQUET ON JUNE 23 IN THE COLONEL'S HONOR.—Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

A Personal Talk on Current Sporting Matters

By Ed. A. Goewey



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

Poor Philadelphia! Poor Quakers! Poor Fogel! Poor Doo-in! Honestly, isn't it simply awful, the way that team has slumped? As I write this it is going fully as badly as Boston, Doo-in is rattled, and Fogel seems to have lost any grip he

may have had on the situation. When Horace was made manager, the New York fans who remembered his baseball career here had to smile, even while they wished him luck. Many banquets, speeches, bouquets, etc., dotted the pre-season period, and Horace was "hot stuff" in Philadelphia. From the way in which the team has performed for some weeks past, we would hesitate to state in print what they think of him down along the Schuylkill River just at this time.

When the world's champion Pirates came to town, I made it a point to attend all of the games played with Brooklyn, and made a careful study of Clarke's boys to see if the report that they had "slowed up" was true. Admitting that the Superbas have improved greatly, and that Daubert at first and Wheat in left have perceptibly strengthened the team, nevertheless the Pirates' play was 'way off from their usual form.

The cold weather and sickness have had such an effect on the Pittsburghers that their old-time snap and dash are sadly lacking. Wagner is still the same old wonder at covering his position and part of Miller's, but his stick work was not so good. Leach and Miller did very well, but Gibson's throws were not so true as of yore.

I believe their "off-form" playing will be only temporary, but in the three contests of the series the Brooklyns played all around them. However, if Clarke's bunch expects to be in the big fight they must soon take a perceptible brace. At this writing the Cubs are marching right along to glory, and the Giants are right on their heels.

Just a word now to those fans who are

so interested in baseball that they follow it as a religion, and not as a sport or a pastime. Whenever I venture to say a word or two of criticism about any of the clubs sheltered elsewhere than on Manhattan Isle, they begin to froth, their collars pinch and, forgetting that the bosses are paying them salaries to wrap up the cheese, clip coupons or some other little thing, they take their pens in hand and get very busy. Next day I get a bunch of letters, all starting off with the accusation that I'm prejudiced in favor of New York. It doesn't make any difference that to date I haven't touted either New York club as having any better than a fighting chance for the "rag"; the burden of their song is always the same. Listen, oh, you champions of the Pirates, Cubs, Tigers, etc.! I've been going to ball games so many years that I hate to count back. The stage of prejudice has long been passed. Baseball is the greatest sport in the world, but it is only a sport. If, like myself, you will go to a game prepared to enjoy every good play, no matter whether made by a home or an out-of-town man, you'll have a lot more fun. Skill is worthy of admiration, even if the other fellow is the one who has it. Suppose, for instance, oh, rapid letter-writing fan! that you lived in Pittsburgh, and also suppose that the Pirates won every game in which they took part. Baseball would be a fine, enjoyable pas-

time, wouldn't it? No, is the answer. Well, boys, it's almost time for the big doings at 'Frisco, so you better pack your grips and consult the time-tables if you expect to be on the scene of action in time to rest up before "the great day."

Jeffries and Johnson are both in the very pink of condition, and when they step into the ring on July 4th the thirty thousand or more persons present will see two of the most magnificent specimens of the white and black races contest for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world.

There never was the slightest doubt among the real fans that this sparring exhibition would take place after the articles had once been signed and 'Frisco selected as the seat of what promises to be the most important athletic event for a decade.

The laws of California permit sparring exhibitions for a limited number of rounds where the contestants qualify physically and a permit for holding the same is issued by the local authorities.

Both Jeffries and Johnson have been examined carefully by Dr. Charles V. Cross, United States examining surgeon of San Francisco, and he has pronounced the two physically perfect. No one will question the verdict of this veteran, who has examined between fifteen and twenty thousand men since holding his present office. Any one familiar with the boxing game will tell you that both

men will finish the contest with less injury than comes to the average football player during the course of a game.

The necessary permit was granted by the San Francisco supervisors on May 31st, by a vote of eighteen to two, and the Governor of the State, the district attorney, the mayor and the chief of police have all stated that they will in no way interfere, as the exhibition will be absolutely legal in every respect.

Yes, I am going to see the contest, and will be on my way to the coast before these lines meet your eyes.

I am not going to "cover" the event as will the newspaper sporting writers, with a technical, round-by-round story; but, instead, will treat it as a great, big, athletic news event. The articles written will be as accurate and impartial as I can make them, and the effort will be made to tell the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY everything of interest on the way to, before, at and after the contest.

If it is a fair, square, manly struggle, I will say so. If there is the slightest sign of fake or brutal disregard for the rules of the game, I will be equally frank in telling of that.

True, sport-loving fans and athletes expect this to be the greatest contest of its kind in the history of Fistiana, and after it is over they want to feel that these two great physical marvels made it a splendid exhibition that brought out the very best points of the scientific principles of sparring or "the manly art of self-defense."

John Ennis, the elderly transcontinental traveler, who is walking from Coney Island, New York, to San Francisco, in an attempt to beat Weston's record, is now on his way through the central Western States.

Ennis is 68 years old, a contemporary of O'Leary and one of the big four in the early days of long-distance pedestrianism. He was a world-famous athlete in his day, and from present indications can still hold his own. In a six-day race in Buffalo, in 1878, he turned off a continuous walking record, heel and toe, the first day, making 110 miles in 22 hours and 10 minutes, which remains unbeaten to this day, under the conditions. He also held the long-distance skating record for a period of thirty years.

He is a tall, spare, sturdy Irishman of a likeable personality and is most modest and unassuming. He was promised financial backing that did not materialize, but was so conscientious that after his announcement was made that he was going to start, he did so with his own meager funds. His son goes ahead of him by rail, and he, absolutely unattended, plods along between the jumps. He is working over the Weston itinerary; and is twenty miles ahead of it. Without any attention along the line, this is certainly a plucky performance.

He has sufficient cash reserve, with particular economy, to finance the walk as far as Chicago. There he has hopes of assistance from the sport lovers of the Windy City to help him on his way.

Fred Tenney is now captain and first baseman of the Lowell New England League team.

Bill Abstein has been pushed along the line again and is now with Jersey City.



JIM JEFFRIES AND HIS SPARRING PARTNER, BOB ARMSTRONG. Snapped during a "work out" at the training camp at Rowardennan.



DAUBERT, The sensational young first baseman, now doing wonders for the Brooklyns.



Starters in the sixth annual Marathon race of the Missouri Athletic Club, of St. Louis. Distance covered, 26 miles, 385 yards, won by L. J. Pillivant, Chicago A. C., in 2 hours, 53 minutes flat; Joe Erxleben, Missouri A. C., second; S. H. Hatch, of Chicago, third.



JOHN ENNIS, The elderly pedestrian, now walking from Coney Island to 'Frisco.



RAMSDALL (LEFT), OF PENNSYLVANIA, Winning the 100-yard dash, at the intercollegiate meet held recently at Franklin Field. Craig, of Michigan (right), second.



TEX RICKARD, Who says positively he will referee the Jeffries-Johnson match.



L. S. SCOTT, Of Stanford University, breaking the world's pole-vault record. He jumped 12 feet, 10 1/2 inches.

The Charming Harbor of Quidi Vidi, N. F.

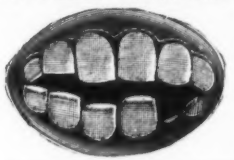
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ST. JOHN'S New FoundlandOffered by the
Red Cross Line

This cruise allows two days in Halifax and St. John's—giving time to visit the many points of interest.

Novelty—grandeur—change of scene—delightful climate, charming sea voyage and remarkable economy—are combined in this cruise. You live on the steamer when in port—no hotel expenses. A foreign tour costing four times as much, could not be more delightful.

The large steamers "Florizel" and "Boruu" have every modern equipment—Bilge Keels, wireless, submarine bells and searchlight. Sail every Saturday at 11 a. m. during Summer and Fall. We also offer a booking to return via Black Diamond S. S. Line stopping at Sydney, Cape Breton, up the Gulf and River St. Lawrence to Montreal, and rail to New York, 14 days, \$65.00 up, berth and meals included, except on railroad. Send for illustrated booklet 17

BOWRING & CO.
17 State Street New York**Bwana Tumbos**

A set of the funniest CHINA TEETH you ever saw. Gives the wearer an indescribably ludicrous appearance. Shows of laughter whenever shown. Great fun maker. Everybody delighted with them. Send 10c, stamps or coin, for set of Bwana Tumbo Teeth and FREE Catalog No. 98 of 1000 other jokes and novelties. THE N. Y. NEWS CO., Dept. 46, 16 Warren St., N. Y.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

WITHOUT casting any reflections upon the motives behind the legislative act limiting the amount of life insurance a company may write, I am glad to see the repeal of the same by New York State. There is no question that the arbitrary limitation of the amount of business a concern can do is all wrong in principle, whatever the business. It seems to me to be especially so in the case of life insurance. The larger the number of people who are insured in reliable companies, the better it is for the State. To compel a man, seeking to safeguard his home, to take out his insurance in a cheap, unreliable assessment concern, simply because the old line companies have written policies up to the amount limited by law, is a great injustice not only to the reliable insurance company, but also to the policy-holder, who is forced to take a substitute for the real thing. This is a free country, and a man should be allowed freedom in the choice of an insurance company, just as much as in the choice of a wife or the choice of a business.

B., New York: Will investigate and report.
T., Hartford, Conn.: Address your inquiry to the Superintendent of Insurance, Columbus, O. I do not regard the standing of the assessment association as among the best, nor advise insurance with it.
Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y.: A young man or woman with spare time and the right kind of ability can make ready money by soliciting life insurance. If you will write to Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York, you can get particulars.

J., Bay City, Mich.: The Bankers Life of Des Moines is an assessment association reporting an increasing amount of business. I do not regard assessment insurance as favorably as insurance in old-line companies, because in the latter one knows

at the outset what his premium is to be, while assessments are subject to increase.
Z., Sedalia, Mo.: 1. The Merchants Life Assn. of Burlington was organized in 1904. It is an assessment association. Naturally, assessments must increase with an increasing death rate. I prefer an old-line company, in which the cost of the insurance is decreased by the dividends the policy earns. 2. The Kansas City Life was organized in 1895. Its report shows that its business is increasing though expenses seem heavy.

V., Cincinnati, O.: The National Life Association of Des Moines is in the assessment class. Its death rate, which was 3 per thousand in 1904, had risen to over 7 in 1906. The trouble with all assessment associations is that as the members grow older the death rate increases. Unless there is a constant increase in the membership the assessments must be advanced. It is not pleasant when one reaches a period late in life to find the cost of his insurance largely increased. You are wise in considering only straight life insurance. The Union Central and the New York Life are satisfactory.

B., New York: I am unable to give you even the approximate value of your husband's twenty year deferred dividend policy in the New York Life. It is impossible for any company to foretell the value of deferred dividend policies that have not reached maturity. It is the custom to send to the policyholder a notice giving the value of the options of his policy, some months before it matures. While it is not possible to advise as to 1910 maturity results, I might say that the cash surrender value of policies maturing in 1910 issued at the age of 35 on the plan stated, the dividend period being twenty years, is as follows: Ordinary Life form, \$489.41, 20 payment life, \$756.36, 20 year endowment, \$1323.81.

Hermit

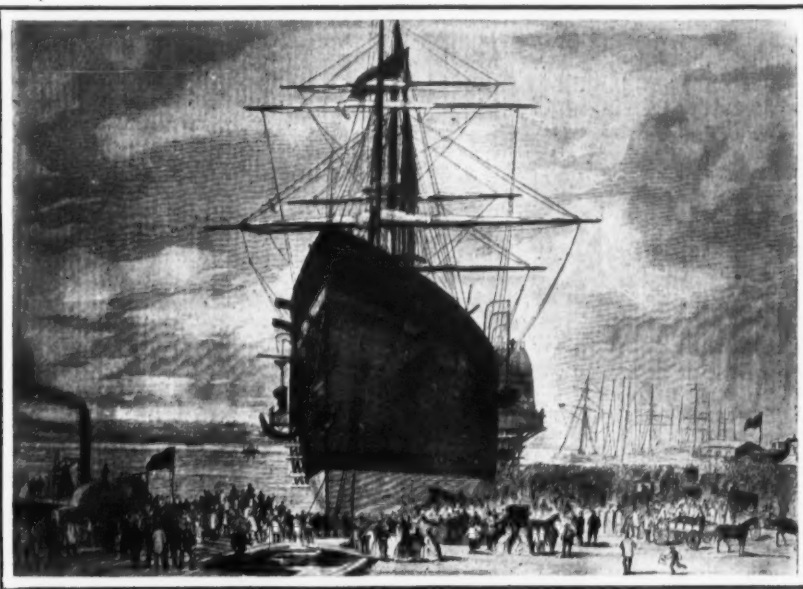
Coin Reciprocity with Canada.

EVERY one who visits the Canadian border and comes back with a supply of coins which interior cities do not care to accept would welcome some sort of coin reciprocity with Canada. The banks of Portland, Ore., have decided to accept Canadian currency at par, and this is noted with great appreciation by the Ottawa Journal. In Europe, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy form what is called the Latin Monetary Union, by which their gold and silver pieces are coined of the same value, and, though sometimes of different names, pass indiscriminately throughout

these countries. American and Canadian coins and bills are already practically identical, and the large volume of travel and trade between the two countries would make reciprocity in this respect very desirable. As the Ottawa Journal says, "An international reciprocity in coinage would be another step toward a closer bond and a friendlier understanding between the two great nations of North America." Canada has already met us half way, for she accepts American currency at par now. Why not help to increase our present cordial relations by this little courtesy?

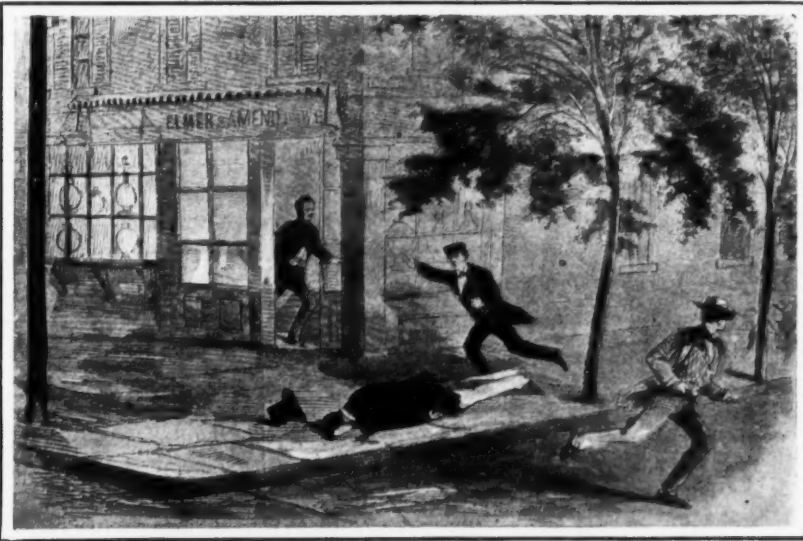
Remarkable Vote for Safe Fourth.

CHILDREN have been the principal victims of our annual Fourth of July slaughter, but it is a question whether children have been as much responsible for that sort of celebration as their seniors. It looks as if it might be another case of the father who doesn't care for the circus himself, but who goes simply to take the children. At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., an enterprising newspaper had school children vote upon the question. Out of 4,921 public-school children, 4,063 voted for a safe and sane Fourth. The biggest percentage was in the high school, where, out of a total of 487, only twenty-seven were on the unpopular side. We imagine that before the vote was taken there had been a little missionary work on the subject by both the teachers and press of Wilkes-Barre. Their example, followed by the larger cities throughout the country, would be of tremendous influence in creating sentiment. Doubtless the new order will come slowly, but in the interest of the lives of our boys and girls a safe and rational method of celebrating Independence Day is bound to come.



THE "GREAT EASTERN" ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

ENGLAND'S HUGE STEAMSHIP, THE "GREAT EASTERN," ARRIVED AT THE NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1860. SHE WAS THE LARGEST OCEAN TRAVELING SHIP OF HER DAY. SHE MADE THE DISTANCE BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW YORK AT THE RATE OF 254 TO 333 MILES PER TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. HER HIGHEST RATE OF SPEED WAS 14 1-2 KNOTS. SHE WAS TEN DAYS MAKING THE TRIP. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE "MAURETANIA," THE LARGEST LINER NOW AFLOAT, MAKES THE SAME TRIP IN 4 DAYS, 10 HOURS AND 51 MINUTES.



A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30, 1860, IN THE VICINITY OF EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, TWO MURDERS WERE COMMITTED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF EACH OTHER, PRESUMABLY BY ONE AND THE SAME PERSON. JOHN WALTON, A WEALTHY DISTILLER, WAS SHOT. THE SHOOTING WAS WITNESSED BY JOHN W. MATTHEWS, A WELL-KNOWN RAILROAD CONTRACTOR. HE ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE THE MISCREANT AND WAS SHOT DEAD. THE GUILTY PARTY ESCAPED.

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**THE DEAF CAN HEAR****The Electrophone**

is an electrical wonder. It multiplies sound waves so the deafest person can distinctly hear as well as those with perfect hearing. Can be used at home before deciding to buy. No treatment required; gives instant assistance. Thousands in use. Write for particulars. **STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO.**, 365 Stewart Bldg., 92 State St., Chicago

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In the most enchanting spot in all America, where nature's charms are rarest, all the delights of modern civilization are added in the 1,000 Island House. No hotel of the Metropolis provides greater living facilities or such luxurious comfort—real home comfort—as does this palatial summer retreat. An amusement every hour, or quiet complete rest is the choice of every guest. All Drinking Water used in the house is filtered. Send two 2-cent stamps for Illustrated Booklet.

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"He certainly is a big bore."

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ARE you at another's beck and call, or is your position one that puts and keeps you in the lead at an ever increasing salary?

Only the right training will ensure your success in life. You must "make good" in order to rise above the "wage" crowd. You must be an expert in your chosen line of work.

The International Correspondence Schools can make you an expert without your having to stop work or leave home. You can qualify in your spare time. **The I. C. S. has a way for you.** Mark the attached coupon and find out. Finding out costs you nothing.

3882 Salaries Raised **VOLUNTARILY** reported by I. C. S. students last year.

338 reported during April. You join these men. Give yourself a chance to succeed in life by **marking the coupon NOW.**

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Illustrator	Build'g Contractor
Designer & Craftsman	Architect's Draftsman
Civil Service	Architect
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Elec. Engineer	Concrete Engineer
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We shall be pleased to send you any of the following circulars:

Railroad Bonds
Circular No. 51
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Circular No. 56
Listed Stocks
Circular No. 53
Corporation Bonds
4½ to 5¼%
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5% in 1910—7% in 1911—
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Full particulars will be sent on request.

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If you contemplate the purchase of securities for investment let us advise you in the matter. Our

Weekly Financial Letter

will be mailed to your address on request. It will contain a conservative consideration of the conditions that exist in the financial world, and a reliable analysis of forthcoming developments of many securities.

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To Buy or Not to Buy is the? Most Puzzling to the Average Trader

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New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. EUROPEAN AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4, London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

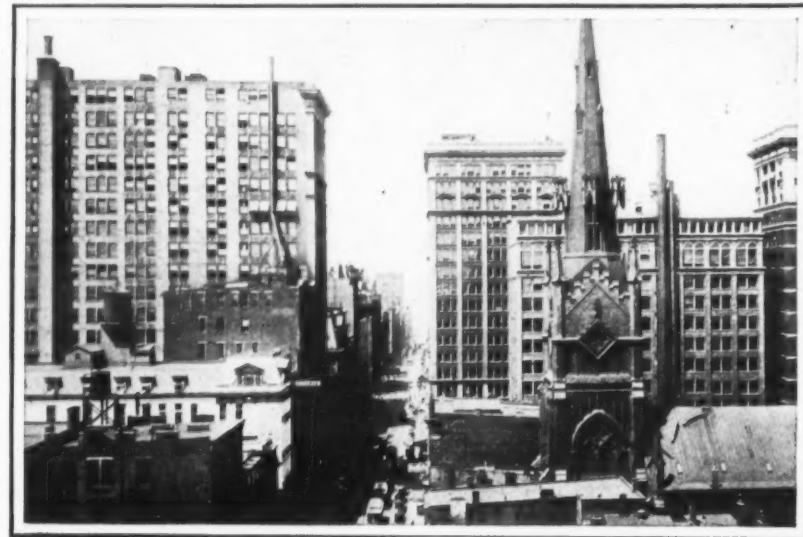
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BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



IN THE HEART OF CINCINNATI'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
Looking down Fourth Street from Main, showing the First National Bank skyscraper, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Union Trust Building.—J. R. Schmidt.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

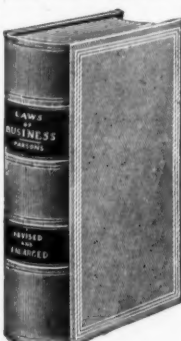
NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOW CAN we hope for a return of general prosperity under existing conditions? What can the people expect when politicians are more intent on securing personal advantage than in settling the great problems on which the prosperity of the country must be based? The public has been deluded into the belief that the railroads and industrial corporations are getting too much from and giving too little back to the public. Members of Congress, seeking re-election or further advancement in the public service, are feeding the fires of discontent at every opportunity, smashing at the railways, and trying to "bust" the trusts. If this sort of thing goes on much further, nothing in the world can prevent a general slump in business, involving bank-

ruptcy of many railroads and industrial corporations and a panic that will not be forgotten.

This is a time for cool heads, for calm deliberation and clear judgment. If the sensible people in the country would only realize the situation and impress their views upon members of Congress and of State Legislatures, business prospects would immediately brighten. What are the facts? Under the pressure of the higher cost of living, the wages of railway employes generally have been increased. The concession was made because conditions appeared to justify it. The railroads stated frankly that if wages were increased it would be necessary to slightly increase the cost of transportation. The first movement in this direction was met by bitter opposition, and finally by the interference of the Federal government, through its Attorney-General, on the ground that the railroads were acting under an agreement in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Nobody objected when the railroads decided to advance wages, involving an annual additional expense of \$150,000,000, but every one opposes the proposition that the railroads shall very slightly increase the cost of transportation. Is it

(Continued on page 601.)

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The book contains also abstracts of **All State Laws** relating to Collection of Debts, Interest, Usury, Deeds, Holidays, Days of Grace, Limitations, Liens, etc. Likewise nearly 300 **Approved Forms** for Contracts of all kinds, Assignments, Guaranty, Powers of Attorney, Wills, etc.

The 1910 edition contains up-to-date chapters on Employers' Liability; Powers and Liabilities of Stockholders, Officers and Directors of Corporations; Food and Drug Law; New Trade Mark Law; Bailment; New (1909) Copyright Law, etc. Also a full Glossary of Law Terms.

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"THE EFFECT OF Roosevelt's Return

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We buy and sell stocks and bonds in any size lots—large or small—for cash, or upon conservative margin.

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84 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Guarantees **7%** Protected
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Builders of Railroads, Canals, Dams, Locks, Reservoirs and Public Works.

Contracts completed over \$100,000,000.
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To properly care for the new business pressing upon them the Company has issued 20,000 shares of new cumulative 7% Preferred Stock, par value \$100 per share.

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Owners of this stock share in the profits of a very old and successful business.

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Write for full information about this splendid investment, and we will also send you a copy of the

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This firm is offering to investors at PAR, the

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LESLIE-JUDGE CO.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 600.)

surprising that the stock market immediately felt the depressing influence of the Federal government's interference in the matter?

The railroad bill which has been before Congress, and which has lately led to an animated discussion in the Senate, has dragged wearily along from day to day and enabled every demagogue and blatherskite on either side to deliver a speech denouncing the railroads, without regard to truth or to the facts. The railroads are the property of the people, and not of a single individual. Sixty thousand stockholders own the Pennsylvania, twenty thousand the New York Central, an equal number the Union Pacific, and eleven thousand the Southern Pacific. The United States Steel Corporation is owned by a hundred thousand shareholders. If all these, or only a small fraction, should express resentment at the action of Congress and of the demagogues who seem to control that body, the effect would be apparent.

The railroads of the country have not been fairly represented in the struggle over legislation at Washington. The Republican party, in its national platform, with the indorsement of Roosevelt and of Taft, promised that it would permit the railroads to make traffic agreements among themselves, under supervision of the Federal authorities; yet one of the first things stricken out of the railway bill was the section permitting such agreements. Now, when some of the leading Western railways file notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission of a slight advance in freight rates, justified by increased expenditures for wages and necessary improvements, the heavy hand of the Federal government is interposed and they are charged with violating the law.

Under such conditions, further talk of the renewal of dividends or an increase in the existing rate of dividends by any of the railroads must be regarded as at an end. Worse than all will be the effect on the contemplated expenditures of some of the largest railway systems for improvements, as it will be difficult to secure the money necessary to carry on the work. Every industry will feel the effects of this disturbing condition. The railroads contemplated the expenditure of hundreds of millions this year for iron and steel, lumber, brass, electrical construction and all the manifold articles that enter into the equipment and maintenance of railway properties. Shall an embargo be put on their enterprise? Is it possible that the working masses of the country fail to perceive the gravity of such a situation? Can the million of employees of the railroads of the country, the five million in the work shops, and the fifteen million on the farms not understand what a period of depression means to each and every one of them? Have the lessons of the past, with their periods of depression, panic and soup-house, all been forgotten? I do not believe so. We are passing through an unusual, discouraging and depressing experience, but we will emerge into the light of day if we keep our heads, put our statesmen to the front and our demagogues and muck-rakers to the rear.

Until conditions change, continued liquidation and dullness in the stock market must be expected, brightened possibly by the hope of good crops and by the knowledge that lower prices for our export commodities may once more restore the balance of trade more largely in our favor.

D., Washington, D. C.: I have seen no quotation in the curb reports.

J., Appleton, Wis.: The proposition is highly speculative. It is not a Wall Street security and I am not thoroughly familiar with it.

F., Fort Riley, Kan.: I can get no quotations on Royal Gold Mining and Milling and doubt if it has much value.

A., Acapulco, Mex.: 1. Telepost can hardly be regarded as in the investment class. The capitalization is large and the enterprise is still somewhat experimental. 2. You are on the list.

Cash, Atlanta, Ga.: Some brokers sell stocks on installments from one share up. You can get particulars by writing to Fleming & Co., investment bankers, Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., and asking for their "Booklet 11-K."

R., Marshalltown, Iowa: The Hon. Lewis Nixon, the president of the Standard Motor Construction Co. is widely known in engineering circles and is one of the U. S. commissioners to Buenos Ayres to the Fourth International Conference of American States. The earnings reported by his company show well. If general prosperity were assured, all industrial corporations should be advantaged.

N. F. K., Chicago, Ill.: I would not advise the sacrifice of Am. Car and Foundry, Atchison or S. P. common, but the fact remains that the car equipment companies will be adversely affected by anything that militates against the earning power of the railroads. The market cannot expect to show much strength as long as the railroads are kept

under the hammer, and a good many are expressing fear as to the future. Things are not always as bad as they look, however.

Inquiry, St. Albans, Vt.: Political conditions sometimes have a very marked effect on the stock market. The attitude of ex-President Roosevelt will, of course, be awaited with interest. "The Effect of Roosevelt's Return upon Security Values" is the subject of an interesting circular which Norman W. Peters & Co., investment bankers and members Consolidated Exchange of New York, at 74 Broadway, New York, are sending to their customers. You can get a copy by writing to them for their "Circular X."

M., Dorchester, Mass.: It has been stated that a part of the interest on the Havana Tobacco bonds has been advanced and undoubtedly this is a debt against the company. The annual reports have always been meager. The last was not encouraging. It is possible that a reorganization may be necessary, but those who ought to know have not been advising their friends to sell the stock and have spoken well of the bonds at the prevailing low figures. The American Tobacco Co. is in control and there is no doubt as to its wealth and ability to handle any proposition.

(Continued on page 602.)

The Son of Chung Wo.

(Continued from page 592.)

our healths and the brightening up of business, I began to notice the leanness of Sie's body and the transparency of her skin. One day I asked my wife whether she thought the child was as healthy or happy-looking as was natural for her to be, and my wife answered that ever since Tie Sang's departure the little girl had drooped, and, though never a word for or against him had passed her lips, she was evidently grieving for the lad.

"We must get a husband for her," I said; and straightway I sent my cousin, Chung Wing, to see a party who had an eligible son. Neither my wife nor I liked the idea of losing our girl, but our duty was to provide her with a husband, and the more so as she had proved such a devoted and unselfish daughter.

"Sie, however, mournfully protested. She wished only to remain as a daughter to those who had been parents to her.

"Very well, Sie," I replied. "You shall be our home bird, as you wish; but I fear you are unhappy, for your countenance reflects melancholy."

"I am as happy as I deserve to be," returned Sie.

"Nay; you deserve to have music in your heart continually," I replied; and I bade her tell me if there were anything I could do to drive away the sad spirits.

"She shook her head, but murmured that there might come a day when it would be in my power to gratify some wish of hers. Would my promise hold good till then?

"I assured her that it would.

"The years slipped by until my second son was eighteen. One day a cousin from New York, who had come to San Francisco to pay me a visit, showed me one of the New York newspapers containing a story about the disappearance of a young Japanese from that city. 'The Japanese in question,' said the paper, 'had held a position of trust in the large wholesale house of Kimball & Co., and it was thought at first that his disappearance might be accounted for by the state of his books. These, however, upon investigation, threw no light on the subject, being scrupulously correct. It was rumored that he was engaged to a young American lady. His most constant companion had been an elderly Japanese curio merchant.' As soon as I read that article, I knew that the missing Japanese was my son, Tie Sang. I marveled, however, that he had made a friend of a Japanese, for any Japanese would have known him to be a Chinese.

"Six months later my wife laid a letter before me. It was from Tie Sang and addressed to his mother, but the contents were meant for my eyes. It stated that he was living in a little Northern town, where they had cold, dark days, a drear sky and a melancholy sea; that thought had cleared his mind, and that he now knew himself to be the most contemptible of human beings. Yet was he not entirely without some sense of virtue. He was working as a laundryman amongst the humblest, when he might be living a life of comparative ease and comfort in New York. He had left that city because a Japanese who had discovered that he was a Chinese had threatened to expose him unless he, Tie Sang, found a means for the Japanese to obtain possession of valuables belonging to the firm which employed Tie Sang. This Tie Sang had refused to do, and had fled in Chinese dress from the city. Before leaving there, however, he had confessed to a woman whom he loved what he was and

(Continued on page 602.)

Safety and Sanity

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard



IF E insurance eliminates chance through the operation of the Law of Average. The knowledge of the Law of Average as applied to the duration of human

life is gained in but one way and that is through statistics. Now, there are accurate statistics, not only as to the average life of individuals, but also as to the life of a legacy; that is, how long five thousand, ten thousand, or twenty-five thousand dollars will last the average person who is not used to handling such sums. A widow with money is a shining mark for the mining-shark. I am sorry to say it, because I think well of woman's ability to manage her affairs; but the fact is five thousand dollars usually lasts a widow three years, and ten thousand is dissipated in five years. Doubtless, the average man, not used to having such lump sums come to him, would do no better. Money in a lump sum in the hands of those not versed in finance is a burden and sometimes a menace. It lays them open to the machinations of the tricky and dishonest, also the well-meaning men who know just how to double it in a month. Realizing these things, and to meet a great human need, the Equitable is now issuing a policy which, instead of being paid in a lump sum on the death of the insured, gives a fixed payment every year (or more often) to the beneficiary as long as she shall live. On her death any unpaid instalments are to be paid to her heirs in one sum or in payments, as may be desired. Here is a plain, simple, safe plan whereby you can insure those dependent upon you against want and temptation, by insuring them against their indiscretion, and yours. It is the Equitable Way.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT
120 Broadway, New York City

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE! None in your town? Then why not recommend to us some good man—or woman—to represent us there? Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

Things of Interest to Women

By Frances Frear

"I CANNOT understand why American women should go to Paris to spend their money," said a little French woman who, after a visit to friends in New York, was homeward bound. "I have never seen such magnificent shops as you have in America. See what I am taking home to my daughters," she confided, leading the way to her stateroom and opening her trunk. "These blouses—so chic and so very small in price! We have blouses, too, and they are just as well made, but for the moderate-priced ones they are coarse as compared to these. And the neckwear in your American shops—it is fascinating! And such wonderful pieces to be had for a trifle!" She also expressed amazement over the moderate prices of tailor-made costumes, of hats, gloves and shoes. "Unless one patronizes the ultra-fashionable modistes in Paris, where exorbitant prices are asked for the simplest garments, there is nothing to be found that will compare in general smartness with the ready-to-wear costumes that are found everywhere in the large cities of the United States."



WOMEN WHO ARE WALKING FOR A \$50,000 PRIZE.

Mrs. Frank Seery and Mrs. Charles Jenkins, of Oklahoma, who are tramping from Muskogee to Frisco, Cal., for a tempting reward.

The American woman who is visiting Europe for the first time will not be apt to recognize the truth of the little French woman's statement until she returns to American shores and compares her bargains with those which have been made by her sister at home. Women who feel regret that their means will not permit them to join the army of travelers now on the Atlantic highway and heading for Paris and London, where they expect to replenish their wardrobes, may be comforted in the fact, well known to those who cross often, that the most fascinating shops in the world are to be found right here at home, and the things for sale in them are not only just as handsome and as stylish as those found in shops abroad, but they are to be bought for less money. With every year of American invasion into foreign countries the prices have soared a trifle higher, until now, unless one crosses out of season during the winter, between October and May, when goods fall to rational prices again, it does not pay to shop at all except for the few articles which cannot be found at home.

The native Parisian and the Englishmen at home never buy anything to speak of during the American season. They make their purchases early in the year, or they wait until the summer flurry is over.

The first year that I crossed I felt duty bound to spend money. The result of my experiences must be judged as from the viewpoint of the moderate-purposed shopper, and not that of a millionaire's daughter who does not stop to consider prices. Acting upon the advice of a friend who lives in Paris, I first invested in a corset; but this I afterward found to be the height of foolishness. Nowhere in the world are corsets cheaper and better than in America, and for the American figure they are far superior in model to the foreign make. Having bought the corset, I visited a modiste's, and, after being entertained for an hour by the promenade of models who walked past me wearing the gowns which I had admired, I selected two. The remainder of my purchases consisted of veils, gloves, silk stockings, lingerie and innumerable small articles which seemed at the time to be genuine bargains. On the steamer which was bringing me home I rejoiced in my possessions, and upon reaching shore even the nuisance of the customs regulations did not disturb my serenity.

After a day or two, when the excitement of homecoming had somewhat

abated, I started forth to compare my foreign purchases with the things for sale in New York shops. My enthusiasm had its first jolt when I saw in almost every place silk stockings on sale at prices ranging from seventy-nine cents up. The seventy-nine-cent quality was not especially good, but it certainly equaled the three-franc-ten quality which had impressed me as being so extraordinarily cheap in Paris. For the better grades I found that I would have done just as well to have bought at home. The foreign money is so deceptive. Three francs ten sounds so cheap, and two shillings six sounds almost nothing; but when we count up and find that three francs ten means seventy cents, and two shillings six means sixty-two cents, it is not so very little, after all. It did pay me to buy my gowns abroad, I told myself; but even this consolation was not mine for long. "I want to see a gray chifon de soie gown," I said to the saleswoman in a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop, and described the model that I wanted to see. "I have just the thing," she replied, spreading

before me a gown so closely resembling the one I had bought in Paris that I could not have told the difference between the two. "How much?" I asked, hoping that she would name an enormous sum. "One hundred and seventy-five dollars," she said. "It is a Drecoll model." I had paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for mine. "How do you do it?" I asked. "We buy one each of the original models and have them copied," she replied. Thanks to the alert buyers sent across by the American firms, within one month at the longest, and often simultaneously with the display of late fashions in Paris, the models in identical materials and in every way just as desirable as the originals are on sale in New York.

So it is with hats. One not only gets the "imported" article much cheaper at home, but she is also spared the annoyance of the custom-house tax, which has come to be no inconsiderable item in making or marring the pleasure of homecoming.

Gloves are cheap abroad, but so are they cheap at home when one comes to think of it. For the grade of glove for which in London one pays sixty or seventy cents, the same will be found in New York for an advance of perhaps ten or fifteen cents on a pair. The better grades correspond accordingly. Automobile and fur gloves are cheaper in London, however, and it does pay to buy them there. One will also save money on leather goods, kit bags, hat and week-end boxes by buying abroad. After numerous trips to the other side and much experimenting, I have found that the articles of clothing which it pays a woman to buy in Paris, for the very good reason that she will not be able to find the same patterns at home, are veils, scarfs, silk petticoats, silk and mull underwear, laces and artificial flowers. Not that the American stores do not stock these articles in bewildering variety, but some of the articles found abroad have an added value because they are so different.

The manufacturers of veils, for instance, put forth a limited quantity of one pattern. For a few days all the larger shops will have them, but, unless one buys immediately, one must buy something different, for it will be impossible to find the same thing a few weeks later. The manufacturers find it more profitable to change their looms often and to find ready sales than to keep to standard patterns.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

The Son of Chung Wo.

(Continued from page 601.)

how he had come to New York. In consequence she had driven him from her. That experience, though bitter, had been beneficial, for from her sharp tongue he learned that she despised him not because he was a Chinese, but because he was ashamed of being one. "I despise more a good man who is ashamed of himself than I do a bad man who thinks himself the first creature in the universe," she had told him.

"Such contumely from one of his own blood would have had no effect, but coming from the white woman he loved, it sunk into his soul. He did not ask for pardon from us; he only wished his people to know that he was repentant."

"My wife begged to be allowed to write to the boy, but I would not hear of it. I take no shame to myself when I say that I rejoiced over my son's misfortunes. Does not Confucius say, 'It is only the truly virtuous man who can both love and hate?'"

"There came another letter. Tie Sang was sick and there were none by his side to ease his pain or speak a word of comfort."

"He is shamming," I said to myself, as I pocketed the letter. It had come to the store addressed to his mother, but she never saw it. I confided, however, in Sie, and to my surprise she immediately expressed a wish to find Tie Sang and nurse him to health.

"Are you shameless?" I cried. "Think how he has treated as naught his betrothal to you!"

"I cannot think of myself," she answered. "Give me his address and let me go. Remember the promise you made me."

"Promises are promises," was my stern reply. "Do you expect me to give you permission to destroy yourself?"

"She turned away in silence."

"Several weeks after that my wife told me that Sie seemed to be losing her mind. She would not touch food, and sleep scarcely visited her eyes. Frequently she would seem to see things which were invisible to others, and often at midnight we would hear her crooning strange songs. Now and again she would scream, 'Mother, bid father grant my wish!' And when my wife answered, she would start, as if unaware that she had spoken."

"I was sorely troubled over her state and even regretted that I had not allowed her to go to Tie Sang. My wife could have accompanied her, and who then could have imputed ill to our girl! Moreover, my feelings toward my recalcitrant son were undergoing a change. Blood is blood. Finally, impelled by a great desire to learn how it was with him, I made inquiries. But too late—all that could be learned was that he had left the little Northern town a sick man. When it was borne in upon my mind that it was indeed impossible to have communication with my son or to obtain any knowledge whatsoever concerning his fate, the father in me awoke, and a longing to find, forgive and bring him home took possession of me. I gave no hint, however, to my family of my change of feeling, and only once when Sie cried out, 'Why did you not let me go to him? Why did you not let me go?' did I betray myself by exclaiming, 'Heaven knows I wish I had!'"

"Day by day Sie grew worse. One afternoon my wife sent our youngest boy to the store to ask me to hasten back to the house. Sie was in a state of delirium, and it was thought my presence would quieten her, as she was continually calling for me."

"I entered the room where the poor girl lay. Her soul seemed to be shining through her transparent little face. Pointing beyond me, she cried, 'Do you not see him, father? There, there!'"

"Who, Sie?" I asked, seeking to quieten her by taking her hand. But she pulled it away and screamed,

"He is there! Down in the cellar of Quong Fook Sang, on Pacific Street."

"I shuddered. The place she mentioned was what is commonly called by the Chinese 'A Hall of Peace'—a place where friendless, homeless men, who will shortly require the services of an undertaker, are lodged at nominal rates."

"Whom do you mean?" I asked, trying to speak calmly.

"Why, Tie Sang! Don't you see

(Continued on page 604.)

Use BROWN'S Camphorated, Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 601.)

A., Easton, Pa.: In the present condition of the copper market I would not advise selling Amalgamated at a loss.

Young Man, Denver, Col.: An interesting market letter is sent to his customers by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 34 New St., New York. He will send it free to any of my readers who may write him for it.

Prof., Dallas, Texas: The 7% express stock is that of the Chidsey Express Co., of Elizabeth, N. J. A small lot is offered. Details are given in "Circular No. 22," a copy of which will be sent if you will write to MacLay & Mullally, 25 Broad Street, New York.

Mortgage, Hartford, Conn.: Western and Southern mortgages pay better than Eastern because the money rate is higher in the former sections. The 7% and 8% loans on first mortgages are offered by the Escambia Realty Co., 203 American National Bank Bldg., Pensacola, Fla. You can write to them for their references and other information.

O. L., Buffalo, N. Y.: None of the stocks you mention is listed and I cannot give you a quotation. Some firms make a specialty of inactive securities and are glad to answer inquiries from any of my readers. Write to Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L, 50 Broadway, New York. They may be able to give you the quotations.

Bonds, Portland, Me.: Gilt-edged bonds can be bought so as to yield a little over 4% and bonds of a fairly good quality considerably more. If you will write to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their interesting and instructive Circulars Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 56, describing various classes of bonds, you can easily make a choice. This house does a large investment bond business.

G. L., Tampa, Fla.: 1. Kansas City Southern pays 4% and around 60 looks attractive. O. and W. pays 2% and is freely bought whenever it gets around 40. 2. It makes no difference whether you buy five or 50 shares. The price is the same. 3. You will find information of interest in "Circular A 22," a copy of which will be sent you without charge if you will write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. They deal in small lots.

Good Interest, Rutland, Vt.: 1. I see no reason why you should not get a better rate of interest than 4% if you desire to take a little of the risk involved in buying promising but not gilt-edged securities. A number of offers are made by bankers of good standing of 6% and 7% stocks, some guaranteed. It would be easy to write to the parties who advertise these securities and obtain particulars and also to secure their references, and especially bank references, which can be readily inquired into. 2. Preferred dividend paying stocks can be bought in any number of shares from 1 upward. Small investors frequently buy one or two shares of several different stocks in preference to buying all of one kind. 3. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in odd lots. Write to them for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

Anxious Augusta, Me.: 1. As a rule stock exchange houses stand well. Failures among them are quite as rare as in any other line of business. 2. It is the custom to make a deposit with the broker with whom you deal if you expect to buy and sell. But if you simply want to make a purchase for investment it is only necessary to send a fair margin, say 10 or 20% of the purchase price. When your broker notifies you that he has bought your stock he will report the balance due. Forward that amount and he will send you the stock. It would be well to advise him to put it in your name. 3. Interest is allowed on your money until it is used by your broker. 4. Warren W. Erwin & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 26 Beaver Street, New York, do a large business in small lots. They send out an interesting market letter edited by Byron W. Holt and you can secure a copy if you will write them for it.

(Continued on page 605.)

FILMS DEVELOPED 10 CENTS PER ROLL

ALL SIZES
VELOX PRINTS, BROWNIES, 3c;
3 1/2 x 3 1/2, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4, 4c; 4 x 5, 3c, 5c.
Send us two negatives and we will print them without charge as a sample of our work; we are film specialists and give you better results than you have ever had.

COLE & CO., Asbury Park, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

Vermont Vacation Resorts

150 Page Illustrated Book. Full information in regard to Summer Resorts in Vermont and shores Lake Champlain with hotel, farm and village home accommodations. Prices \$7 per week and up. Send 5c. stamp for mailing. Address, Summer Homes, No. 12, 385 Broadway, N. Y.

Recuperate Through Right Rest and Relaxation

Real rest and right relaxation mean—not a mere move from one city to another—but a complete change to the freedom and fresh air of the wilds and the woods. You are offered this change combined with every conceivable city comfort at the

Glen Summit Springs Hotel

Opens June 25th

This magnificent hotel is in the heart of Pennsylvania's beautiful mountains—2000 feet above the sea. Lakes, woods, mountain streams and waterfalls are on every side—all within quick reach over splendid woodland drives.

Only four hours from New York, it is reached by all through Lehigh Valley and C. & P. R. of N. J. trains. The Black Diamond Express stops at the Hotel. Three and one-half hours from Philadelphia. Six hours from Buffalo. Thirty minutes from Wilkes-Barre.

Modern garage facilities. White service exclusively. Every civilized convenience and in the midst of Nature's virgin beauty.

Rates Within Reason

JAUDON BROWNE WILLIAM H. WARBURTON
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office 1460 Broadway
9th & Chestnut St. New York City
Philadelphia, Pa.

Abroad with the Camera Man



A SERIOUS RAILROAD WRECK IN THE SOUTH.

A view of the engine which was demolished in a collision on the N. C. and St. L. Railroad between Lewisburg and Columbia, Tenn., on May 25.



A GREAT LUMBER YARD RAVAGED BY FIRE.

The plant of the Export Lumber Company, Charlestown, Mass., was destroyed by fire on May 28. All the fire companies of Boston fought the conflagration. Over two million feet of lumber were burned at a loss of more than \$100,000. The fire was caused by a spark from a passing locomotive.



THE MOST TROUBLESOME POINT IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

A view of Culebra Cut which has been the cause of much apprehension on the part of constructing engineers on the Isthmus. On April 18, twelve steam shovels were unable to resume work owing to the movements of the slides in Culebra and Cucuracha cuts. During the night of the 17, a mass of stone and mud broke away from the Cucuracha slide and dropped in the bed of the canal filling the cut for 900 feet.

A Doctor's Experience.

MEDICINE NOT NEEDED IN THIS CASE.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading your advertisement of Postum, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum, and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

What Makes Roosevelt Popular.

(Continued from page 595.)

a rule, and has the courage of his convictions. He is a man who has the faculty of striking that which is the best sentiment of the people and putting it into execution. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of high ideals who does his best to live up to them. The American people are disposed to overlook any faults a man may have when they recognize his courage in his endeavor to carry out what he believes to be to their interest.

REPRESENTATIVE DENBY (Michigan).—The most commanding figure in the world to-day is Theodore Roosevelt. Acclaimed from continent to continent, he stands pre-eminently conspicuous. If his astounding popularity can be explained in a few words, it seems to me to be due to the intense virility of Mr. Roosevelt, the friendship of a constantly applauding press richly reaping from his spectacular achievements, and more particularly it is due to the conviction of the world that he represents in his one splendid person universal humanity in its struggle upward toward better things.

SENATOR DEPEW (New York).—Because he is Roosevelt.

SENATOR ELKINS (West Virginia).—Mr. Roosevelt's originality and his personality.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSS (Illinois).—His honesty and persistency of purpose. His political independence and his conception of high political standards.

REPRESENTATIVE KAHN (California).—Mr. Roosevelt has the confidence of the people of the United States. He will always be a great factor in American politics.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous," for home and office.

FOR Home Baked Beans & Boston Brown Bread, as in all cooking where sweetening is required, use—

Karo
CORN SYRUP

Karo is a pure sweet that blends naturally with other foods. A tablespoonful to every half-pint beans, poured over after cooking and before baking, gives a rich brown and a delicious flavor.

Use Karo for: Ginger Bread, Cookies, Fudge and Taffy, Hot Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Waffles.

Send a post card for the Karo Cook Book—fifty pages including thirty perfect recipes for home candy making. Write today—the book is free.

Corn Products Refining Co., Dept. K.E. NEW YORK P.O. Box 161.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Largest and Finest Fleet of River Steamers in the World

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Magnificent steamers ADIRONDACK or C. W. MORSE leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., West 129th St., N. R., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included). Leave Albany daily (Sundays included) at 8 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE

NEW YORK AND TROY

New steel steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted). Sunday steamer touches at Albany. Leave Troy daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:50 P. M.

Orchestra; splendid accommodations; cuisine the best. Direct rail connections at Albany and Troy for Points North, East and West; tickets and rooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater New York; horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

MULLINS STEEL PLEASURE BOATS CAN'T SINK
Easiest to Row—Absolutely Safe
Made of steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak, crack, dry out or sink; last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. Ideal boat for families, summer resorts, parks, boat liveries. Strong, safe, speedy.

14-ft. Prince Row Boat. Price, complete with Oars, \$34.00.

Write for Our Catalog of Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats, Motor Boats, etc.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 117 Franklin St., Salem, O.

can politics. Just as the Democrats in the early history of the republic looked to the Sage of Monticello for advice and counsel, just as the Federationists of old looked to Alexander Hamilton for leadership, so will the Republicans of our day and generation look to Theodore Roosevelt for counsel and advice. He will always be interested in the welfare of his country, and his experience, his ability and his splendid leadership will enable him to point the road and

blaze the way to the members of his party.

REPRESENTATIVE KEIFER (Ohio).—Because he always deals with popular subjects, and with the assurance that he is absolutely right in his own views and methods.

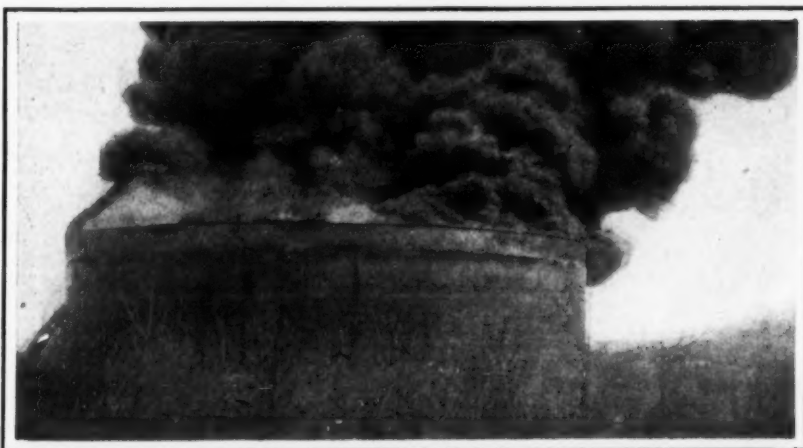
REPRESENTATIVE MCKINLEY (Illinois).—Mr. Roosevelt is brave, and the people like a brave man. He is honest and not self-seeking. He is a born leader.

(Continued on page 605.)



ALL THAT REMAINS OF A FAMOUS HOTEL.

On May 25, the Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, Plattsburg, N. Y., one of the largest hostleries in western New York, was demolished by fire at one o'clock in the morning. The loss is put at half a million dollars. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. This well-known Lake Champlain house was made famous by President McKinley who used it during one season as a summer White House.



A FORTUNE IN OIL GOES UP IN SMOKE.

A burning oil tank near Somerset, Ky. The oil was ignited by lightning. Twenty-eight thousand gallons were destroyed. A cannon was used to blow the tank to pieces, causing a burning lake of oil which extended for half a mile.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

A Moving Picture Film from Italy.

O-H! look! eet's Eetaly!
See baba, seelver olive tree
Lik' holy-smoke across' de hills—
(Thees dirt' Noo Yor-ek ees alway chills!)
An' one smal' don-key weeth hees bells
An' painted car-rt ... you knows I tells
We has them be-outy car-rts of paint
In mine dee-ar lan'. But here ther' ain't
No be-outy car-rt. Eet's col' an' dar-ek
An' no green gras' in Coney Par-ek!
Look, cros' de wa-teer casus shine—
(That's hou-see, yes)—so w'ite an' fine
Weeth cloak of bu-ush to mek de wine ...
Oh, Meester Movin' Peecture Man,
Pleez' mek thees peecture as you can
Go slow, so I will be yon-ng gir-ri
An' walk weeth Giorgio w'en thees wor-ri
Ees sweet lik' flo-weer fore we wor-ek
An' sheever in thees bad Noo Yor-ek—
W'en all yon-ng gir-ri waa-sh them clo's
In ri-veer w'ich come kees our toes.
Bambino, caro, queek, you go
An' buy thees peecture off them show:
Tek' feef-teen cen' de sweat-man pay
An' seex you mek off papes to-day ...
Ther' all lon-ng day de sky ees blue
An' evf-rybo-ody laffa weeth you,
An'—Meessus Veer-gin geef to me
To onet more see mine Eetaly!

LEON RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

The Son of Chung Wo.

(Continued from page 602.)

him? Oh, don't you see him?" she cried pitifully.
"My wife, bending her face over the girl's, said, 'Tell me of him.'
"He is dying!" replied Sie.
"As my wife's eyes were raised they met mine, and for the first time since we were married I saw in them the gleam of an independent spirit.
"Father of my sons," said she, "go, find my first-born."
"So astounded was I at her manner of speech that I shuffled my feet mechanically across the floor. When I reached the door, however, my senses returned and I refused to be sent on a fool's errand.
"Go to Quong Fook Sang's and see if it is a fool's errand!" cried the woman.
"Father, my wish!" moaned Sie.
"Well, if only to make good my promise to our girl, I would see to where her wanderings led.
"Arrived at Quong Fook Sang's, I inquired of the senior partner how many men he had in the 'Hall of Peace.'
"Two," replied Quong Fook.
"Dead or alive?"
"One is alive and one is dead."
"Together we descended the steps which led to his cellar, the 'Hall of

Peace.' It was a damp basement, in which five small sheds had been built. There was a door to each shed, but no window. As much air as the occupant of such a place was supposed to require could penetrate between the boards.

"In the first shed I beheld a shriveled-up opium smoker, seated with legs crossed under him on a very dilapidated mat of rice straw. Beyond the small space which the opium lamp illumined, all was darkness, and the air was painful to breathe.

"In the next shed—the one in which lay the man who had been called dead—I found Tie Sang."

Chung Wo continued more slowly:
"When I saw him lying in that hole, all I knew—all I felt was that he was my son—my first-born son—and there he lay in grave clothes, the rough coffin, in which he was to be placed as soon as his last breath should leave his body, by his side.

"One moment I could not speak. The next I was myself again.
"This man is not dead!" I said.

"Oh, yes, he is!" asserted Quong Fook.

"But he is breathing, he is moving!" I persisted. And then I told him that I was a father who had found a son.

"Quong Fook not unkindly smoothed the coverings over his 'dead' lodger. "He no more eat, he no more drink."

"Nevertheless, I got some rice water and forced a little of it down the boy's throat. Then I sent for a doctor.

"When the American doctor came he looked at the 'dead' man and said that he might as well be buried from his home as from the undertaker's."

"But he is not buried yet," I observed.

"And you think that he is now contented to be a Chinese?"

"With a Chinese wife he cannot well be anything else."

"How about that other woman?"

"His feeling for her long since died. A man's woman must comfort and console, otherwise there is no satisfaction in her."

"One more question: How did your adopted daughter come to know that Tie Sang lay at the undertaker's?"

"That I know not how to explain," answered Chung Wo; then added low to his pipe, "There are some things heaven alone knows."

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.



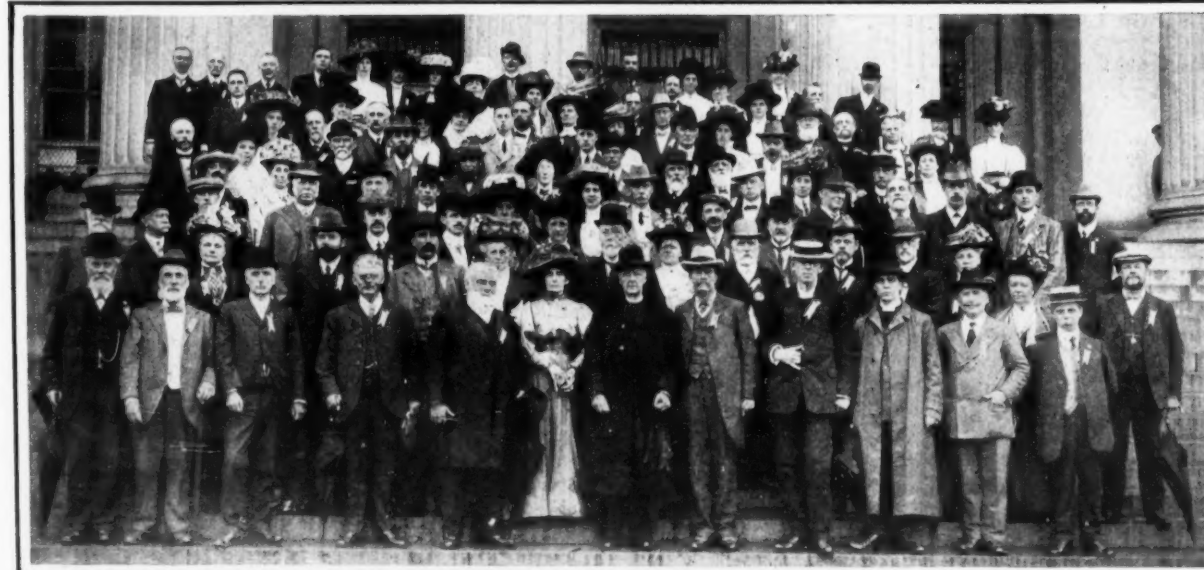
GETTING RID OF THE SIGN NUISANCE.

Unightly advertising signs which were recently mysteriously destroyed in Palisade, a beautiful residential town in New Jersey. The residents had long complained of this mode of advertising and were taking steps to remove the nuisance through the courts. They received assistance, however, from some unknown source, and the signs were cut down and smashed so that in the future they will be useful for kindling wood only. While this may not be the best way to remove the billboard nuisance, American municipalities are growing more and more impatient with this unnecessary and ugly vehicle of publicity.



DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This association met on May 17, 18, 19, to discuss many important subjects of interest to the cotton trade. The new form of sales contract was considered and favorably commented upon by the delegates. This group was taken in front of the costly new Mecklenburg Court House.



THE GREATEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION EVER HELD.

Delegates to the World's Sunday-school Conference, held at Washington, D. C., from May 19 to 24. Over 20,000 members attended and almost every country in the civilized world was represented. President Taft made the opening address.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

A Beautiful Picture Given Away.

NO artist has ever won more wide admiration, both from young men and young women and from persons of older years, than Penrhyn Stanlaws. His gifted pencil has portrayed some of the most beautiful women and children which have appeared in *Judge* and other publications. The offer of one of the Stanlaws drawings free of charge is made by the Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in connection with their superb illustrated catalogue of artistic pictures, ranging from 25 cents upward in price, and suitable for any drawing-room, library, den or college room. Send 10 cents to the "Picture Dept., Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City," and receive the catalogue and a drawing free.

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Guaranteed to reach more than 225,000 homes every week.

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Prizes for patents. Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." All sent free. Special list of possible buyers to our clients. Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Local representatives in 300 cities and towns. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office. GREELEY & McINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

\$180,340.00
MADE BY MY CLIENTS. You should have my Free Book telling How Others will do the same in the Future. "What and How to Invent" Book Free. E. E. VROONAN, Patent Lawyer, 862 F St., Washington, D. C.

ELOCUTION—DRAMATIC ART

ACTING-ORATORY-PLAYWRITING. We teach these profitable and fascinating professions by correspondence, and prepare you for the stage or speaker's platform. Our method leads to originality and success. Explanatory book "Dramatic Art" free! Write today! CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 531 Grand Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS

AGENTS PORTRAITS 25c. FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 407X, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

INCORPORATIONS

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. Presidents, Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS with us and furnish everything. We have new easy-selling plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail Order line to keep our factories busy. No Canvassing. Small capital. You pay us out of the business. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write to-day for plans, positive proof and sworn statements. Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED! SPECIAL

Representative

with ability to present high-grade, well-endorsed real estate proposition privately to discriminating investors. If you can fill the bill you will have our co-operation which will enable you to earn big money continuously. Address, A. H. S. TALBOT, Jacksonville, Fla.

CORNS
Send 10 cents (coin) for ORO. Removes corns quickly, painlessly and forever, root and all, and they'll never grow there any more.
ORO CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAGIC Trick Free, with catalog for 4c. Dept. 27, 270 W. 39th St., New York

Hair Like This is the Crowned Glory of Man or Woman

Is it yours? Are hair troubles overtaking you? If you are bald or near bald; when your hair is falling, faded or dying; when dandruff begins to get in its destructive work; get Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Tonic, the remarkable treatment the newspapers everywhere are telling about; the remedy that does more than is claimed for it; the remedy that doctors are praising; get it or order it of a reliable druggist—one who will not offer you a substitute. If you have never used Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Tonic let me send you FREE by prepaid mail a trial supply of this remarkable treatment. Write today to WM. CHAS. KEENE, Pres. Lorrimer Institute, Dept. 2901, Baltimore, Maryland.

Remoh Gems

Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval. Write for Catalog. It is free. Remoh Jewelry Co., 467 N. Bldway, St. Louis

AGENTS 100% PROFIT

Most wonderful combination of all tools ever made. Monkey-wrench, pliers, with 13 other tools combined. Lightning seller. Sample free for examination. FORBES MFG. CO., 21295 Dayton, O.

Various Views on What Makes Roosevelt Popular.

(Continued from page 603.)

REPRESENTATIVE PAYNE (New York).—He does not conceal anything. If he finds that he is mistaken he does not hedge. He has made up his mind that he is mistaken and is not going to change. Mr. Roosevelt is thoroughly courageous.

SENATOR SCOTT (West Virginia).—The secret of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is that the people of the United States love an aggressive man, a man whom they regard as a fighter. Mr. Roosevelt appeals to the people because they believe him to be one of them. They believe that he is honest in his assertion for a square deal; they believe him when he says that he stands for one law applicable to rich and poor. The American people believe him to be a thorough American in all of his instincts, and that his influence is being used against large corporations and trusts.

SENATOR SMOOT (Utah).—Mr. Roosevelt is the most aggressive public man in America. The American people admire aggressiveness of character. They are convinced of his honesty, and that whatever position he takes he does so because he believes that it is for the best interest of the nation.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 602.)

M. H. C., New York: I do not recommend the Honduras Rubber Co. stock.

M., Chicago, Ill.: The balance sheet of the company shows a very handsome surplus and its properties, I am told, are well located.

V., Denison, Texas: Neither of the propositions you refer to is a Wall Street Company and I am unable to advise.

H., Pittsburgh, Pa.: It appears to be doing a good business and apparently has an energetic management.

L., Vincennes, Ind.: The Great Western Gold Co. has a capital of \$12,000,000, with about 1,600 acres of mineral land producing both copper and zinc. It is a speculation and if you can sell to advantage do so.

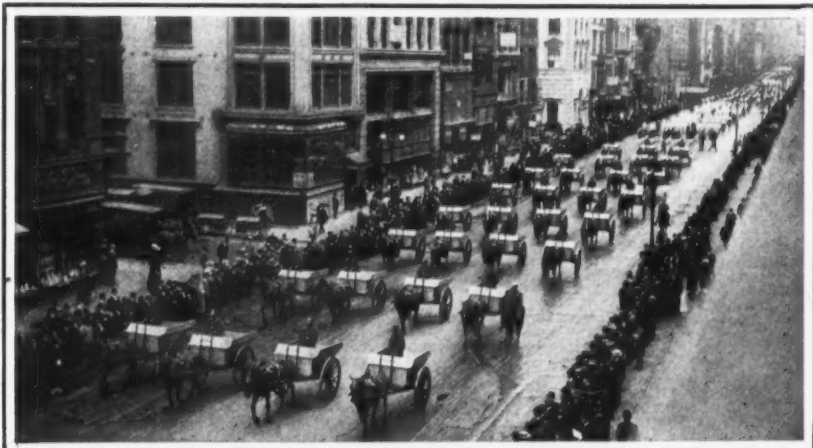
A. B. C., Golden, Col.: All the low-priced industrial bonds on your list offer fair opportunities for speculative investment. The Havana Tobacco and American Ice Securities and Allis Chalmers 5s at present are the more interesting.

W., Jacksonville, Fla.: I do not recommend the Dan Patch because all such propositions must be regarded as speculative rather than in the investment class. It is easy to calculate a profit and sometimes difficult to secure it, no matter how good the intentions of the promoter.

Lake, Minn.: I know of no quotations for Southern Iron and Steel pref. Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L., 50 Broadway, New York, give quotations on unlisted securities, without charge. The company was reorganized a year ago. It has a good property, and with a revival of the iron and steel business ought to do well.

Copper Stocks, Boston, Mass.: A special circular on Amalgamated, Anaconda and Utah, discussing their comparative merits, has been prepared by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing for it to that firm.

V., St. Louis, Mo.: The MacArthur Brothers Co., of which the 7 per cent. cumulative pref. stock is offered, does a very large contracting business and has had an established record extending through 84 years. The proposition therefore looks attractive. If you will write to Bigelow & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York, for their descriptive circular, No. 104-H, it will give you the facts.



SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK'S STREET CLEANERS.

The annual parade of the "White Wings" marching down Fifth Avenue, June 3. Five thousand men of the Street Cleaning Department, all in spotless white uniforms, paraded before thousands of enthusiastic sightseers and before Mayor Gaynor on the reviewing stand. Hundreds of department carts that had received a fresh coat of paint and well-groomed horses added to the attractiveness of the exhibition.



REVIEWING ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE OLD GUARD.

President Taft watching the annual Decoration Day parade in New York. Twenty thousand veterans, soldiers, sailors and members of patriotic and fraternal organizations marched before the chief executive. Veterans of the Civil War acted as a Guard of Honor for the President. Great throngs lined both sides of Riverside Drive to witness the procession.



HONORING THE MEMORY OF AN EARLY AMERICAN POET.

Cyrus C. Miller, Borough President of the Bronx, New York City, reading the poem, "The American Flag," at the grave of Joseph Rodman Drake on Memorial Day. Drake's grave has long been deserted in an old burial ground at Hunt's Point, the Bronx. A small park was recently laid out about the grave and this was dedicated on Decoration Day. Joseph Rodman Drake was an American physician and poet, born in New York City in 1795. His best known poems are "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag." At the right, in white suit, is the poet's great grandson, Joseph Rodman Drake DeKay.



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Speed Pictures—Kodak Convenience.

The mile-a-minute automobile, express trains at full speed, race horses, athletes at their highest strain, instantaneous indoor pictures, home portraiture, ordinary time exposures—these are all as one to the

No. 1A Speed Kodak



Pictures 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches. Size of camera, 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 9 1/4 inches. Uses daylight loading Kodak Film Cartridges for 6 or 12 exposures. Graflex Focal Plane Shutter, Zeiss-Kodak Anastigmat lens f. 6.3.

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EASYPUT FLAGS

"Easy to Put Up"

You can decorate every window in the house in a few minutes by simply pressing the Vacuum Rubber Cup on the staff of Easyput Flags against the window pane. Does away with all the trouble and bother of putting up ordinary flags with nails, screws or staples. Unexcelled for interior or exterior decoration. Guaranteed not to blow down in any wind yet easily and instantly removed when desired. Agents find this a big seller. Write for full information.



H. H. HELLESOE,

2448 Ainslee St., Chicago, Ill.

"Human-Talker"

is our registered name of a Parrot imported exclusively by us from certain districts in Old Mexico. ONLY KNOWN TO US and GUARANTEED to learn to talk, sing and whistle BETTER and MORE HUMAN-LIKE THAN ANY OTHER PARROT. YOUNG, tame, genuine hand-raised and beautiful plumaged birds only.

It Ordered Before Oct. 1 \$10
Later \$15.00

MONEY REFUNDED IF DON'T TALK SATISFACTORILY. Sold under written guarantee on 6 months trial. Live arrival at express office guaranteed.

CHEAPER VARIETIES OF MEXICAN PARROTS \$4.50

Mrs. E. Des. Krima, Adrian, Mich., E. 2, writes: "My 'Human-Talker' is a wonder, talks everything, apella, counts to 6 and sings. Money would not buy him."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE.

Max Geisler Bird Co., Dep. 21, Omaha, Neb.
Largest, Oldest Mail Order Bird House in the World.

Magnificent S.S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates \$400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Program ready.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

HOME STUDY

The UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

offers 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Bankers, Accountants, Business Men, Ministers, Parents, and many in other vocations.

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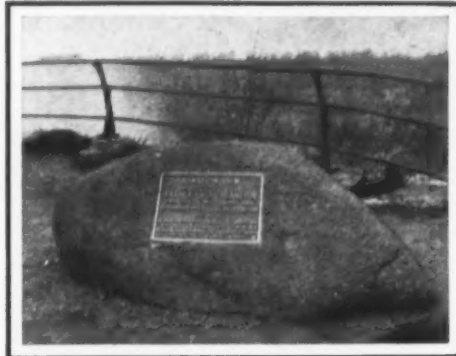
For Results—Advertise in Leslie's

Pictorial Record of Noteworthy Events



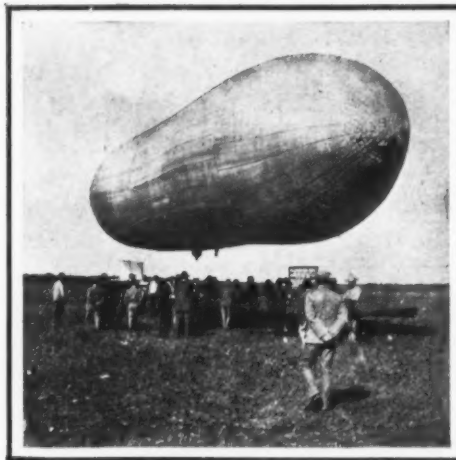
WASHINGTON BESIEGED BY NEW ORLEANS.

Part of the Executive Committee of the New Orleans delegation in Washington to convince Congress that New Orleans should have the exposition which is to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal. After sending a special delegation to the capital, the Louisiana State Legislature adjourned and, headed by Governor Sanders and the principal State officials, the entire body boarded three special trains and proceeded to Washington. — Harris & Ewing.



MEMORIAL TO A FAMOUS PIONEER.

On May 11th in Prospect Park at Niagara Falls a gathering of 2,000 persons witnessed the unveiling of a monument to Father Hennepin, the first white man to see the Falls.



TEXAS SEES THE BIRD MEN.

Baldwin preparing to go up in his balloon during the recent aviation meet at San Antonio. Many noted aviators took part in the tournament and vast crowds from the Southwest thronged to the exhibition.



A BEAUTIFUL PAGEANT IN CALIFORNIA.

Striking view of the San Bernardino Valley Centennial Celebration held recently to commemorate the first entrance of white men into that section of California, in May, 1810.



JAPAN'S LARGEST CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLAGE.

Great Sunday school convention held in Tokio in the gigantic National Wrestling Hall on April 2d. All the Sunday schools in Tokio joined in a union meeting at which over 15,000 children were present. The Japanese girls are shown in their attractive native kimonos and ribbons, and the boys in their unique uniforms.



NOTABLE GATHERING OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN.

Delegates to the Sixteenth Quadrennial Session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session recently at Asheville, N. C. The names of the seven new bishops elected during the session follow: Dr. E. D. Mouzon, of Georgetown University, Texas; Dr. J. C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, North Carolina; Dr. Collins Denny, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. B. Murrah, of Mississippi; J. H. McCoy, D. D., of Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. R. G. Waterhouse, President of Emory and Henry College, Virginia; Dr. W. R. Lambuth, Secretary Mission Board M. E. Church, South.



Club Cocktails
"When Good Fellows Get Together"

Simply strain through cracked ice and serve.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN BRO. Hartford New York London

Salesmen Wanted

Traveling Salesmen earn from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year and expenses. Over 700,000 employed in the United States and Canada. The demand for good Salesmen always exceeds the supply. We will teach you to be an expert Salesman by mail in eight weeks and our FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU will assist you to secure a good position. We received calls for Salesmen from over 5,000 firms last year and could not fill our orders. Hundreds of our graduates who formerly earned \$25 to \$75 a month have since earned from \$100 to \$500 a month and expenses. Hundreds of good positions open for the spring rush. If you want to secure one of them or increase your earnings, our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how. Write or call for it today. Address nearest office.

Dept. 456 National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

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Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves:

Biliousness,
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CONSTIPATION
AT ALL DRUGGISTS



WHITE VALLEY GEMS
See Them BEFORE Paying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will out-glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. \$5. Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure. WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS
Send for prices on the Olivetti, Underwoods and L. C. Smiths. We are able to offer you at lowest figures for first-class machines. We also continue the bargains offered in our Standard machines: Remingtons, \$12.50; Smiths, \$15.00; \$27.50; and Ray Stoles, \$30.00. We rent machines at \$3.00 per month. Send for catalog and full particulars.
Rockwell-Barnes Company, 1434 Baldwin Bldg., Chicago

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE
"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home Mark. Looks and colors like mother's. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 5 or More Today. H. MENCES The Smokers' Friend 128 Hagan Building, St. Louis, Mo. Three For \$1.00 Sent Prepaid Money Back If Not Satisfactory

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

WIGS and TOUPEES
Best Non-detectable Toupee in the World. Sent on Approval. Special rates to barbers. Catalogue free.
LOMBARD BAMBINA CO.
113 Monroe St., Lynn, Mass.

No Stage Fright Then.
"DID HE kiss you that way when you were rehearsing the play?" asks the jealous fiancé of the beautiful girl who has just appeared in an amateur drama for charity.
"No, indeed!" she replies earnestly.
"At the rehearsals he wasn't a bit nervous."

The World's Highest Dam.

THE Shoshone Dam, in Wyoming, is the highest in the world. From base to parapet it measures 328.8 feet. It is located in the canyon of the Shoshone River, in one of the wildest and most picturesque regions in the West. The walls of the canyon rise nearly perpendicular to a height of nearly two thousand feet over the stream. The dam is 70 feet across at its base, 175 feet long on top, 108 feet wide at the base. The capacity of this irrigation basin is about 148,588,512,000 gallons.

The Most Curious Books.

QUEEN VICTORIA owned the largest single volume ever made. It weighs sixty-three pounds and is eighteen inches thick. Perhaps the most expensive book is the official history of the War of the Rebellion, issued by the United States government at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000. About one-half of that amount was paid for printing and binding, and the rest for salaries, rent, stationery and purchase of records from private individuals. It took ten years to compile, and consists of a hundred and ten volumes. Another costly book is the Hebraic Bible, in the Vatican at Rome. In 1512 the Jews offered Pope Julius II. its weight in gold—\$100,000—but the Pope refused to part with it. In the Chinese department of the British Museum a set of 5,020 volumes constitutes the largest book in the world. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China from 1000 B. C. to 1700, A. D. twenty-eight centuries, and took forty-four years to compile. It was purchased by England for \$6,000. Only three sets are known to exist. The smallest book in the world, about the size of a man's thumb nail, was made in Italy. It is the text of a letter written by the inventor of the pendulum clock in 1615. Although it is four-tenths of an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide, it contains two hundred and eight pages, each with nine lines and from ninety-five to one hundred letters.

Solitary Smokers.

"I enjoy a quiet smoke," said a man to a fellow-passenger of a liner.
"Well," said the stranger, moving across the deck, "you will never be troubled with crowds while you smoke cigars of that brand."

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge of consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.
N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photograph which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

If you really want
to know some delightful new summer desserts—send for the book. It tells about Charlottes, Custards and Creams made with

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to blend with sweet and acid fruits and berries. Also fruit tarts and berry pies—excellent rules for strawberry short-cake and dainty cakes for summer evening tea. The best cooks in the land have contributed their pet recipes.

The book is free. Send your name on a post card for Cook Book "K. K."—"What a Cook Ought to Know about Corn Starch"—168 of the best recipes you ever tried.

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Oswego, N. Y.
NATIONAL STARCH CO., Successors

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A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

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Washington, D. C.	Portland, Me.	Manchester, N. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Buffalo, N. Y.	812 N. Broad St.	London England.
Atlanta, Ga.				

A Cynic Said—

"A woman is only a woman,
But a good cigar is a smoke."

But—

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By James Montgomery Flagg



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